The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7389. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1875.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OSCEOLA DESTROYED.

NOTHING LEFT OF THE TOWN BUT ITS SITE.

WRITING A DISPATCH UNDER DIFFICULTIES—A TELEGRAPH OFFICE SURROUNDED BY FIRE—THE SMOKING RUINS OF THE TOWN—ONLY TWO BUILDINGS LEFT STANDING—TERRIBLE SCENES DURING THE FIRE—CARS FULL OF THE INHABITANTS SENT OFF ON A BURNING RAILROAD—THEIR SUFFERINGS AND TERROR—ACTS OF HEROISM—ONLY ONE LIFE LOST—LIST OF THE LOSSES—THE FIRE SPREADING IN OTHER DIRECTIONS—HOUTZDALE BURNED.

By Telegraph from our Special Correspondent.

TYRONE, Penn., May 21.—When telegraph communication ceased between this place and Osceola last night, the little wooden structure at the latter place, at which the dispatch published in to-day's TIMES was written, was still surrounded by fire. It was the only building left standing at that end of the town, but as the others had been completely destroyed it stood in but little danger. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon it had been deserted, the operator, Mr. Alexander A. Mullen, having to fly for his life, leaving all the instruments behind. A fortunate turn in the wind, however, saved the building, and by 6 o'clock in the evening telegraphic communication was again resumed and continued some hours. About the time it ceased a report came in that Houtzdale, a village of 800 inhabitants, about six miles to the west of Osceola, was in great part burned, and in danger of entire destruction. No communication could be had with it during the day, owing to the fact that all the railroad bridges on the Moshannon branch were burned down.

THE SCENE FROM THE OSCEOLA TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Far as the eye could reach from the roof of the telegraph office at Osceola last night, the forests were blazing fiercely. Where, in the morning, Osceola had stood was marked by a number of small fires on the mountain side. Each little blaze represented a house that, a few short hours before, had sheltered a family. Near where the Moshannon Lumber Mills had stood, the 14,000,000 feet of cut lumber was still burning and formed a solid bed of fire.

ONLY ONE LIFE LOST.

So far as has been at present ascertained, the loss of life has been confined to one, a poor woman, the wife of a woodsman, who was burned in her log cabin in the forests. On the west side of the mountain last night, because of the confusion attendant on the flight of the people from the town during the day, many families became separated. To this fact may be attributed the wild rumors concerning a terrible loss of life which were in circulation.

HOW THE PEOPLE ESCAPED FROM OSCEOLA.

The escape of the people was little short of miraculous, and had it not been for the fortunate presence of Mr. Daniel Wood, the train master of the Clearfield division, the loss of life must have been terrible. Securing a number of box-cars, used for carrying freight, he loaded them with people, and sent them dashing through the flames to Phillipsburg, four miles above Osceola. The railroad ties were burning in several places, and many of the cars caught fire on their passage through the woods, but as the people were completely covered in, and the passage out was made at such great speed, the burning cars were extinguished before much damage was done.

SUFFERINGS AND TERROR OF THE FUGITIVES.

During the short period between the time the people were boxed up in the cars, and their arrival at Phillipsburg, their sufferings, as described by themselves, were fearful. Four such trips were made before all the people who escaped in that manner had been carried safely out of the town. To such an extent did terror overcome the people that many of them had to be dragged to the cars out of the Moshannon Creek, in the waters of which they had taken refuge. The scene in an hour after the flames had caught the houses was appalling. Dense clouds of think yellow smoke formed over the town a canopy, through which the sun appeared like a ball of red fire, and the burning forests formed on all sides an apparently impenetrable wall of flames.

ACTS OF HEROISM—A SUFFERING WOMAN BRAVELY RESCUED.

Many acts of heroism were performed during the fire. A young man named E. De Beck, formerly a State policeman, heard that a woman who had just been confined was lying helpless in a shanty in the woods, across the creek from Moshannon Mills. The mill had caught fire and was burning fiercely. There was a narrow passage leading to the woods between the mill and a pool in which logs were stored. The logs were burning even while they floated in the water. De Beck, with four or five others, whose names could not be ascertained, started over this passage through the flames and smoke, reached the woman's house, and putting herself and her child on an old sofa, carried them safely out on their shoulders. De Beck's eyes were severely burned.

FIGHTING THE FIRE—WHAT IS SAVED AND WHAT LOST.

Several leading citizens, among them Mr. Lawshe, the Superintendent of the Moshannon Mills, and Mr. James Lipton, proprietor of the Lipton House, refused to leave the town. They fought the flames, and succeeded in saving, aided by the Tyrone firemen, who arrived about 3 o'clock, the Methodist and Catholic Churches, and a few houses in the immediate vicinity of these buildings. The rest of the town has been utterly destryed.

DESTITUTION OF THE SUFFERERS.

The people have saved nothing, and out of the 1,500 inhabitants 1,000 at least are utterly destitute, without means of any kind. Many of the men engaged with Mr. Lawshe, who is laid up from burns, this morning owned homes in the vicinity. The wives of these men staid by their husbands, and refused to leave on the first car-load. After the flames had caught the mill, and it was found impossible to save it, these women were safely transferred to the cars.

THE BURNING OF HOUTZDALE.

About 2 o'clock yesterday the village of Houtzdale caught fire. Like Osceola, it is built entirely of wood. More than half of it has been destroyed. The fire is still raging within the woods for miles around. Hundreds of woodsmen have lost their homes. Yesterday a large number of people, under the leadership of Mr. L. G. Lingle, succeeded in making their way to windward of the fire, where they found safety on a hill full of timber. These people are utterly destitute, as are also those who were taken to Phillipsburg. In all there are about 1,200 people who have lost everything they had in the world, and are now without means of any kind.

SCARCELY A HOPE OF SAVING ANYTHING.

The woods at the back of Houtzdale are still burning, and it is believed the town will be utterly destroyed. It was known early yesterday morning that Houtzdale was in danger, and a number of citizens of Osceola, among them Mr. George Brisbin and Mr. George Frazier, went up to give assistance. They remained all day fighting the flames at that place, and did not know until evening that in the meantime they had been left houseless and homeless.

THE RAILROAD TRACK DESTROYED AND THE MINES IN DANGER.

All the railroad track between Osceola and Houtzdale has been burned, including several bridges. Many of the buildings surrounding the mines in that section have been burned, and the mines are in great danger. In any event no coal can be taken out for some weeks.

THE WIND RISING AND THE FIRE PROGRESSING.

The wind, which had died away during the night, is again rising, and the fire has worked its way around through the woods to a point seven miles above Phillipsburg. In that vicinity the saw-mills of Hoop, Humes & Co. have been burned. Two other saw-mills, nearer to Phillipsburg, one of which was owned by Hovey, Harris & Co., were totally destroyed. Many of the ties on the main line of the Tyrone and Clearfield branch have been burned away, but the road is not obstructed. A bare smoking patch on the mountain side marks to-day the place where Osceola stood.

RELIEF ARRIVING.

Early yesterday morning trains loaded with provisions arrived in charge of committees of citizens from Clearfield and Tyrone. The stores were dealt out to the people in the Methodist Church, and a meeting of the prominent citizens was convened by Chief Burgess Lingle, in order to take measures for the relief of those who had lost everything.

GOOD COURAGE OF THE SUFFERERS.

Most of the people whose houses were burned found employment in the saw mills and coal mines of the region. They have nothing now but the clothes on their backs, and for some weeks at least they must be fed by the contributions of the charitable. All the people, however, bear up well under their great calamity, and the leading men have already announced that they will rebuild the town. A great deal of the property destroyed is insured in foreign companies, but at present it is impossible to obtain the names of all of the companies or the extent of the insurances.

REPORTS OF A FRESH BREAK-OUT OF THE FIRE.

A report has just come in that the fire has broken out afresh in the woods near Houtzdale. It is going directly for the town and the mines. A force of 100 men are engaged fighting it, and large reinforcements will be sent out at once. Great excitement and alarm prevail all round this section of the country. Should the wind continue to rise the destruction of property will be almost incalculable.

LIST OF ESTIMATED LOSSES IN OSCEOLA.

The following is a list of losses in Osceola:

Moshannon Land and Lumber Company, $300,000; John Hammersly, $3,500; Moses Preistly, $1,500; Thomas Preistly, $3,300; Mr. Yalett, $1,000; Walker Brothers, $13,000; C. T. Craven, $1,400; A. Martin, $2,000; John McGuey, $1,000; James Ginter, $500; J. W. Scott, $500; Crawford & Co., $2,000; Mr. McGraw, $1,000; John Donohue, $2,000; Adam Kephart, $3,500; A. Crise, $5,000; Patrick Fitzgerald, $400; Thomas Shannon, $600; James Burns, $700; J. Dabba, $1,200; Joseph Dabbs, $1,500; Squire Curtis, $2,000; J. Cooper, $1,000; Mrs. McGinley, $1,000; Mrs. Schaff, $4,000; A. Merrill, $1,000; J. J. Lingle, $4,000; Mrs. Adams, $1,200; Presbyterian Parsonage, $2,500; Rev. Mr. Miller, $2,000; Presbyterian Church, $6,000; school-house, $2,000; Joseph Smittle, $2,000; H. C. Line, $2,000; John Murray, $1,500; Mrs. Crane, $1,000; M. Harrigan, $1,200; C. McComber, $1,800; W. D. Williams, $1,500; Kephart & Bailey, saw mill, $30,000; Harry Crouse, $5,600; Edward Gardner, $2,000; Patrick Lorigan, $1,500; Dr. K. Line, $3,500; M. Lester, $500; Edward Harmon, $2,000; F. Bolger, $2,500; D. Foroe, $2,500; D. Miller, $3,500; S. Hopper, $3,500; W. L. Ganford, $2,500; Mr. McDeveitt, $1,500; Mrs. Millwood, $2,200; W. Swagert, $3,000; E. B. Hartman, $3,000; Dr. Blandy, $6,0 0; T. Evants, $1,000; Harry Goss, $2,000; Thomas Zeigler, $3,000; John Benner, $1,200; Philip Mehring, $2,500; Mr. Montgomery, $3,500; J. P. Catherman, $1,500; Comet Band Association, $1,000; A. T. Denderson, $3,000; A. V. Carpenter, $3,500; Decatur School, $2 500; James Hubbershon, $3,000; Joseph Neland, $150; John Shoff, $2,200; Patrick Gallagher, $5,000; Catholic Parsonage, $4,000; Jacob Retzman, $2,800; M. Carr, $300; J. H. Foreman, $3,800; James Kenna, $20,000; G. L. Lingle, $10,000; Emmet Sayres, $10,000; Blattenberger estate, $6,000; Liveright, Lingle & Co., $30,000; Dr. Blandy & Co., $18,000; Kinning Coal Company office, $500; Mr. George M. Brisbin's private residence, $14,000, and two tenements, $2,500; the *Reveille* office, $7,000; Brisbin Brothers, $5,000; George Frazer, $1,500, Mrs. Margaret Dougherty, $2,500; J. H. Lipton, hotel and stables, $10,000; D. Hamilton, $3,000; T. C. Hirms & Co., home, bank, express office, and goods, $23,000; W. L. Wells, $3,000; F. Ramey, $6,000; H. A. Reese, $3,000; John Burns, $3,000; Osceola Poor, building, $2,000; Mrs. McCauley, $600; T. B. Isett, $2,500; E. B. Hartman & Co., $22,000; George Jones, $3,500; Dr. Good, $14,000; L. Lingle & Co., $22,000; M. Hoyt, hotel, $11,000; A. Kephart, $2,500; A. Pevier, $35,000; Mrs. Copelin, $600; J. R. Brown, $1,500; R. J. Walker, $600; E. Kephart, $1,500; W. D. Williams, $2,500; J. C. Henderson, $15,000; James Habershon, hotel, $6,000; H. Friday, $3,500; J. P. Hale, $1,800; T. F. Boalich, $17,000; D. W. Keller, $2,500; J. R. Brown, $2,200; James Moore, $500; Smith Baird, $4,000; Dr. A. W. Hofer, $1,700; Mrs. Henderson, $1,800; James Kerr, $3,300; C. J. Shoff, $2,200; George Chandler, $2,500; Mike Turley, $1,500; —— Wallace, $3,000; Mrs. S. A. Gates, $2,000; H. Pridonner, $1,200; Mrs. Scofield, $7,000; Mrs. Roach, $600; Nathan Kephart, $800; Mrs. Halley, $1,000; J. K. Hamer, $2,000; J. B. Gearhard, $1,500; A. L. Boalich, $2,000; S. Martin, $1,500; Frank Furrey, $600; J. S. Conner, $400; Patrick O'Conner, $500; W. H. Dancer, $4,000; J. K. White's tannery, $25,000; Joseph Young, $2,200; Mr. McDonald, $1,500; George Boley, $4,500; Benjamin Swagert, $1,500; M. Sanford, $10,000; D. Dunn, $600; Alonzo White, $2,000; Walker Brothers' planing mill, $10,000; Brettz, $2,000; McClean & Co., $500; M. D. Wellman, $1,000; Dr. Elliott, $500; Lane & Murphy, $590; Wallace Coal Bank Building, $4,000; Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on cars, depot, and other buildings, $60,000; Milliken Saw Mill, $10,000; Taylor's saw mill, $25,000; Heim & Co., stored lumber, $50,000; property of Odd-fellows and other orders, $4,000; Miss Julia A. Brisbin, $350; Mr. Louis Bristol, $200; Mr. William Brisbin, $500.

The above losses were estimated by going over the site of the burned town, along with a number of prominent citizens, who placed the estimates at the lowest possible figure. A few houses and the Methodist and Catholic churches still stand, but there has not been a store or business place of any kind saved.

HEAVY LOSSES OUTSIDE THE TOWN.

The losses given above are entirely confined to the town, but in the region including Houtzdale the losses will run over $3,000,000. About half a mile above the town the lumber-yards of J. Elliott & Co. and J. M. Ellis & Son, of Philadelphia, were, with their contents and a number of buildings surrounding them, burned. No estimate of the loss can be obtained, but it is very large.

MEASURES FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DESTITUTE.

Chief Burgess Lingle has sent out telegrams to the neighboring towns asking some of the leading men to meet him at Phillipsburg to devise some means for the relief of the destitute people of Osceola.

LAST ACCOUNTS OF THE FIRE AT HONTZDALE.

At last accounts the fire in the woods back of Houtzdale had reached and burned through the village of Parsonsville. It is thought now that Houtzdale and a number of mines in that vicinity must be destroyed.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TYRONE, Penn., May 21.—The confusion is so great and the telegraph line kept so busy with railroad business that it is impossible to get much further particulars about the fire at Osceola than was given in the report of last night. Hundreds of people are homeless and destitute of clothing and provisions. The Burgess of Huntingdon was telegraphed to this morning for food and clothing for the sufferers. Relief is badly needed. A large number of cars and many feet of trestle-work on the railroad have been destroyed. The shipment of coal will be delayed for at least ten days.

The following is the insurances:

The Franklin of Philadelphia, $5,000; Ætna of Hartford, $15,400; Reading of Reading, $3,500; Home of New-York, about $14,000; Royal Canadian, $5,000; Royal Insurance Company, $9,000; Farmers' of York, $21,500; National of Philadelphia, $15,000; Westchester of New-York, amount not stated.

Fire is raging in the woods at Snowshal City. Several houses, a number of cars, and trestle-work are destroyed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIRES—PARTIAL LIST OF LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

TYRONE, Penn., May 21.—Fire is still raging furiously throughout the woods in the neighborhood of Osceola Mills, Penn. About two hundred and fifty houses were consumed in Osceola, and 400 families rendered homeless. Great praise is due to Mr. D. D. Wood, train-master of Tyrone, who, through his heroic conduct and presence of mind, saved a great many lives. He fitted up a train of box-cars, which he filled with men, women, and children, and sent it through the burning forest at an extremely fast speed to Phillipsburg. Four such trips were made, and about 1,000 people were thus taken to a place of safety. Great excitement and consequent confusion prevailed among the people. Houtzdale, a town of about 900 inhabitants, situated six miles from Osceola, is reported as entirely burned. The fire is spreading rapidly throughout the woods beyond Houtzdale, and at latest accounts has reached Parsonsville, a small town six miles distant from Houtzdale. The ties on the Pennsylvania Railroad track from Oscoola to Houtzdale are burned so that no coal can be shipped for some time.

Provisions have been sent, in response to a call from S. G. Lingle, Burgess of Osceola, from here, Bellefont, Huntingdon, and other places for the sufferers, and meetings are held to raise funds for their relief.

PARTIAL LIST OF LOSSES.

The heaviest losers by the Osceola fire are as follows:

Pennsylvania Railroad, $65,000; Liveright, Lingle & Co., $30,000; T. C. Heims & Co., $30,000; John K. White, $25,000; Isaac Taylor, $20,000; Walker Brothers, $15,000; Dr. D. R. Good, $16,000; G. M. Brisbin, $14,000; L. G. C. Lingle, $10,000; James H. Lipton, $11,000; L. A. Crist, $6,000; John Elliot & Co., $12,000; J. C. Henderson, $16,000; Emmett Sayers, $8,000; Presbyterian Church, $8,000.

SOME OF THE INSURANCES.

The insurance on the Oceola Mills probably foots up $250,000, outside of the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company's mill, of which the Lycoming Insurance Company have $35,000; Ætna, $25,000; Home, New-York, $25,000; North British, $10,000; London and Liverpool and Globe, $8,000; Royal, $15,000; Atlas, $8,000, and the Germania, $12,000. The balance is divided in the American, Pennsylvania, Farmers' Allemania, Lancashire, Phenix, and German-American Companies.

Later reports say that one woman, named Stoneberger, was burned to death.

THE WOODS AT PHILIPSBURG BURNING—THE DANGER TO THE TOWN—RELIEF FOR THE OSCEOLA SUFFERERS.

By Telegraph, from our Special Correspondent.

PHILIPSBURG, Centre County, Penn., May 21.—A large fire is raging in the woods at the southern end of this town, but as there is scarcely any wind there is no immediate danger of the town. About two hundred men are out fighting the flames. The woods immediately adjoining the town have been fired by the citizens, in order to prevent that means of contact with the houses when the main fire in the forest approaches nearer. The point at which the woods are burning now is about the only one from which danger to this town need be apprehended.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The Relief Committee will meet here to-morrow morning and organize. It is composed as follows: L. G. Lingle, T. R. Blandy, J. P. Hale, and G. M. Brisbin, of Osceola; and Theodore H. Ziegler and Chester Munson, of this town. Mayor Stonberger, of Bullefonte, arrived this evening with $300 in cash and $100 worth of provisions, the former the gift of the citizens of Bellefonte, the latter sent by ex-Gov. Curtin. Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers will be received by the members of the relief committee.

INSURANCES OF THE MOSHANNON LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 21.—The insurances of the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company, whose property was destroyed by fire yesterday, at Osceola, Penn., are as follows: Continental, Niagara, Republic, Hanover, Faneuil Hall, Orient, New-York and Yonkers, Equitable, Ætna, Manufacturers' and Merchants' of New-York, and Phœnix of Hartford, $5,031 each; German-American, Scottish, Commercial, Boston Underwriters', and Home of New-York, $10,062 each; Connecticut, $3,515; Royal Canadian, British American, Atlas, and Manufacturers' of Newark, $3,000 each; New-Jersey Central, Germania, Peoples', Citizens' of New-York, Equitable of Providence, Merchants' of Providence, Hoffman, Mercantile, Rochester, German, Adriatic, New-Jersey, Fire and Marine, Star, and Atlantic, $2,515 each; Royal Guardian, Atlanta of New-York, Manufacturers' of Boston, Connecticut, Allemania of Pittsburg, Birmingham of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania of Pittsburg, Iron City of Pittsburg, Benjamin Franklin, Lancaster, and National of Allegheny, $2,500 each, making a total of $185,670.

A HOTEL BURNED THROUGH THE BURNING OF THE WOODS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 21.—The Stoddartsville Hotel, barn, and sheds were destroyed by fire last night; also two dwelling-houses. Mrs. Cox, aged ninety, was burned to death. The buildings ignited from the fires which were raging in the woods.

OTHER FIRES.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 21.—The wind having subsided to-day, the fires on the mountains have not spread so rapidly, and the destruction of property was not so great as yesterday. A fire in the vicinity of the Ellangowan Colliery destroyed twelve miners' houses this morning. The men are out working against the flames, and the remaining houses have been saved. They report the heat intense and the smoke very dense.

PIKE COUNTY, PENN., ABLAZE.

THE FOREST FIRES SWEEPING OVER TEN OUT OF THE ELEVEN TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILFORD, Penn., May 21.—The forest fires which have been raging in this county for the past few days, sweeping everything in their course, yet sweep on with unabated fury. The fire has passed over a vast territory, making its way into ten out of the eleven townships in Pike County, viz., Blooming Grove, Greene, Palmyra, Porter, Lackawaxen, Shohola, Schman, Delaware, Dingman, and Milford. It has destroyed hundreds of miles of fences, one or two valuable saw mills, and thousands of acres of valuable timber lands. Hundreds of men, women, and children in their respective districts are fighting the flames night and day, but owing to the continued high wind, their efforts thus far have been entirely futile. A few miles north-west of this place the entire neighborhood is one vast body of fire, and the people residing in the back settlements are unable to get either one way or the other. The fire first commenced in a small log cabin four miles north of this place, Sunday, which was broken into and fired by tramps. The fire is now within a few miles of this village, and unless a sudden rain comes great danger is apprehended.

FOREST FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

THE DELAWARE VALLEY AT PORT JERVIS FILLED WITH SMOKE.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 21.—The forest fires are still raging in this vicinity. The smoke hangs like a vast pall over this valley, and the mountains surrounding it at a distance of a mile are not discernible. The sun for the past three days has appeared like a ball of fire. The people are anxiously looking for rain.

THE WOODS IN THE HIGHLANDS, THE SHAWANGUNK AND CATTSKILL MOUNTAINS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 21.—Forest fires are reported in the Highlands and in the Shawangunk and Catskill Mountains. Yesterday the Lake Mohunk House, in Ulster County, was endangered, and to-day there is a report that it has been destroyed, but it is doubted. Vast quantities of woodland have been burned over, and a densely smoky atmosphere on the Hudson impedes navigation during the night.

NEW-JERSEY WOODS ON FIRE.

WINSLOW, N. J., May 21.—A fire is raging in the woods in this vicinity and at one time to-day it was feared the town would be destroyed, but the strenuous efforts of those engaged in fighting the flames and a change of wind arrested the calamity. It has already burned over 3,000 cords of wood belonging to Harris & Co., besides burning over the heavy timber land.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 22—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the South Atlantic States, where it remains highest. Falling barometer, south-westerly winds, and threatening weather prevail in the Ohio Valley and lower lake region. Cooler clear weather prevails on Lakes Superior and Huron and in the extreme North-west. The rivers have continued to fall, and especially at Cincinnati and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

For Saturday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising barometer and temperature, south-easterly winds, and clear weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region, stationary temperature and pressure, south-west to north-west winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly, over the lower lakes, light rain.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the upper lakes, stationary or rising barometer and temperature, light northerly winds, shifting to southerly, and clear weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary barometer and temperature, south-east to south-west winds, cloudy weather, and occasional light rains, except possibly clear weather in the Middle Atlantic States.

The rivers will continue to fall, except stationary at Keokuk and St. Louis.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	50°	62°	3:30 P. M.	63°	86°
6 A. M.	52°	61°	6 P. M.	60°	81°
9 A. M.	59°	72°	9 P. M.	59°	75°
12 M.	65°	84°	12 P. M.	57°	70°

Average temperature yesterday.........73⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.........58⅛°

THE QUARRYMEN'S STRIKE AT ROSENDALE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 21.—Sheriff Saxton, having received several telegrams from Rosendale for assistance against the strikers in the cement quarries, this morning proceeded with the Twentieth Battalion, National Guard, consisting of Lieut. Col. Coddington, Major O'Reilley, Adjt. David S. Hasbrouck, and Companies B, D, and E, numbering over 100 men, with their officers, on chartered cars to the place of trouble. At the latest advices no resistance was offered and all is quiet.

REGATTA AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 21.—The whole city was gathered upon the water-front to-day to witness the great four-oared contest of the Spring regatta. Six shells were entered, and the fact that these included the Palmetto and Vernon crews, which represented respectively Charleston and Savannah at Saratoga last year, gave great interest to the race. The crews came in in the following order: First, Carolina; second, Electric; third, Vernon; fourth, Queen City; fifth, Couper. The Palmetto boat stood a good chance of winning, but was swamped when the race was nearly completed. The regatta concludes to-morrow, for which there are only six entries.

THE WEST VIRGINIA CAPITOL WAR.

WHEELING, West Va., May 21.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Charleston says Gov. Jacobs, and other officers and clerks, left that city to-day at 1 P. M. for Wheeling. They left all the books, papers, &c., in Judge Smith's custody as per the injunction. No disturbance was manifested at their departure. If no accident occurs the Governor and State officers should reach this city to-morrow evening. Judge Moore grants the appeal of the Charlestonites in the injunction.

THE FARADAY AT NORTH SYDNEY.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 21.—The steamer Faraday arrived at North Sydney to-night for coal.

ALBANY.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

AN ADJOURNMENT TO BE HAD TO-DAY—ACTION ON THE TAX LEVY BILL—A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE APPOINTED ON THE HUSTED RAPID TRANSIT BILL—THE COURT OF ARBITRATION BILL GONE TO THE GOVERNOR—GENERAL BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, May 21, 1875.

The absorbing question of the local political world, as to the final adjournment of the Legislature, was decided to-day by the concurrence of the two houses, in a resolution fixing the dispersion of "the statesmen" to take place at noon to-morrow. There was no debate or discusion in either body on the subject. Up to 4 o'clock to-day no definite result had been reached in the Conference Committee on the Supply bill, and yet the point on which the two elements of the committee are divided is a comparatively small one. The new Capitol Commission remains, as agreed upon yesterday, subject to certain concessions which the other side asks in relation to the Elmira Reformatory Commission, and which is the ultimatum of the House, under the leadership of the Speaker, looking to the removal of the present Superintendent. The old commission, which went out of existence two years ago, is to be revived, and the House will assent to a proposition made originally by Senator Wood, that a majority of the commission shall remove the present Superintendent and nominate his successor to the Governor for final approval. Since that proposed compromise was suggested, however, the Senator has receded from it, and now insists that the removal and subsequent recommendation to the Governor shall require a concurrent vote of the commission. This Reformatory superintendency has been the basis of all the hostility between Speaker McGuire and the Governor throughout the session, and there is every reason to believe that the Speaker has now gained material advantage in the controversy, and that the majority proposition will be eventually agreed to.

THE ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the Assembly to-day were generally unimportant, though a large number of bills were passed. The most protracted struggle of the day was over the bill, "To authorize the establishment and maintenance of free libraries and reading-rooms in cities, towns, and villages." The bill provided that these libraries and reading-rooms should be established by taxation for the purpose; that in cities the Common Council should have the power to direct their establishment, and that in towns and villages it should be ordered only by a vote of the tax-payers. Mr. T. C. Campbell, of New-York, moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Alvord moved, as an amendment, that the bill be ordered to be read on next Fourth of July. Both motions were lost, and the bill was then put on its passage, and defeated by a vote of 72 nays to 26 yeas. The Husted Rapid Transit bill came up from the Senate, with amendments, and, on motion of Mr. Husted, the amendments were non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference appointed, as follows: Messrs. Husted, Seward, Oakley, Daly, and McGowan.

LUDLOW STREET JAIL TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Mr. Husted, of Westchester, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, It is against the settled policy of this State to allow imprisonment for debt; and,

Whereas, It is a matter of public notoriety that many persons are confined in the Jail of the County of New-York upon civil process only; therefore

Resolved, That the Select Committee appointed to "inquire into the causes, as far as possible, of the great increase of crime" in the City of New York are hereby empowered and directed to investigate the management of the Ludlow Street Jail in said City, and to report in connection with the other subjects upon which they are empowered to act, a statement of the nature of the process upon which they are so confined, and in all cases where such detention is upon civil process only, with a full statement of the nature of the charges or allegations upon which such process was issued and of the mode in which such allegations were supported by proof before the magistrate or officer issuing such process, and further to report what legislation is necessary to insure reasonable exemption from the arbitrary and unjust imprisonment and detention of all citizens of this State, and that said committee have power to employ counsel if necessary.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION AGAIN DEFEATED.

The most spirited passage which occurred in the Senate this morning was over the bill allowing the Commissioners of Emigration to mortgage the State property on Ward's Island in order to pay the debts of the Commission. The bill has for a long time been quietly but firmly held by the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation, Senator Laning being its principle opponent. But to day the bill was reported by Senator King, the Chairman of the Committee, on the understanding that Senator Laning had withdrawn his opposition. This, however, proved to be a mistake, and when the bill subsequently came up for consideration in Committee of the Whole, Senator Laning explained his position. A stronger pressure had been brought to bear upon him, he said, in reference to this bill than in reference to any other before the committee, and while the assumption that he was willing to support the bill was a mistake, he yet so far modified his opposition to it as to have determined to waive his objection, based on the principle that it was not advisable for the State to mortgage its property to pay its debts and to raise no objection to the passage of the bill. That was not the objection he raised then. He now opposed the bill because the power of mortgaging the property was already vested in the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General, and he did not think it wise to vest the same powers in two sets of officers, and also for the further reason that since the bill was reported he had been furnished with information from the Executive Chamber that these Commissioners had furnished to the Governor their reports of their affairs, no one of which agreed with any other. This information, he thought, justified rather an investigation into the affairs of the Commissioners than intrusting them with new powers. He, therefore, moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. This motion was carried and the bill killed.

HOW MUCH IT COSTS TO BUILD AN ISLAND.

Senator Jacobs to-day opened the door for a very considerable and unjust, if not illegal, claim against the State by offering a resolution appointing the Controller, Attorney General, and State Engineer and Surveyor a board to examine into the claims of contractors for sums said to be due them for the construction of Quarantine Island No. 2 in the lower bay of New-York, and to report the result to the next Legislature. The facts of the case are that the only contractor who at present has any claims to present (although it is impossible to say how many will become dissatisfied with the sums they have received now that the Senate has passed this resolution) is one named Frank Swift, who agreed to furnish the cribwork for the construction of Hoffman Island, as it is now known, and who was to be paid, and was paid according to the plans used in the work. But he now claims that some work he did was not included in the plans, and he calmly asks for from $30,000 to $50,000 in addition to what he has already received—which will make the island a pretty expensive one if it is discovered to be not yet completed after the State has spent upon it some $500,000. Swift's "claims" have been knocking about the Legislature ever since he was paid, according to the terms of his contract, and for the last three years the matter has been before the Finance Committee, which, however, never saw sufficient foundation to the claims to even report upon them to the Senate. Now the matter is to be investigated by the State officers named, and, as one of them is known to be already strongly inclined in Swift's favor, the nature of the report can scarcely be doubted.

THE NEW-YORK CITY PAVEMENT BILLS.

Senator Jacobs moved this morning to reconsider the vote by which John H. Brady's $12,000 claim for paving Broadway was lost some days since. According to the construction he put on the bill it was merely to give the claimant standing in court. The circumstances, he explained, were that the commission which was appointed to repair the street was given the authority to order the work done, but was not provided with the means to pay for it. That was the reason the contractor came to the Legislature for his money instead of first seeking redress in the courts. The bill was then passed by a vote of 18 to 5.

The general bill for repaving the streets of New-York, and which was reported by Senator Fox as a substitute for the Daly bill, was finally disposed of by the Senate to-day. At first the report of the Conference Committee upon it was rejected, but that was in Senator Fox's absence. On learning of it, he moved a reconsideration, which was granted, and then moved a recommitment for further amendment. This was also granted, and upon the committee subsequently making its report, it was agreed to, and the bill thus passed. In its amended form the bill still provides that the Commissioner of Public Works shall certify to the Common Council the necessity of any repavement work, and shall oversee its execution, on the passage of an ordinance directing it to be done, the principal change being as indicated that the work is to be done by contract by the lowest bidder.

A SERIES OF DOUBTFUL RESOLUTIONS.

The greatest press of business to-day was under the order of "motions and resolutions." Senator Johnson met with general sympathy in his failure to call up the Cuban resolutions. The Senator did not seem disposed even indirectly to "boost" any wild-cat bonds, and the resolutions will, perhaps, be left in peace during the remaining day of the session. In his second attempt Senator Johnson was more successful, for on his motion the Senate passed Gen. Husted's resolutions authorizing the Governor to advance all officers of the National Guard who have served ten years, and are now of a lower rank than Colonel, to a brevet rank one grade in advance of that now held by them. Then followed a series of resolutions designed to resuscitate several of the jobs which will slumber forever if they are not urged into life before to-morrow noon. Senator Goss moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill giving to the Sheriff the execution of all writs of the Marine Court was lost, which is one of Conner's little schemes for turning a more or less honest penny. The motion to reconsider being carried, the bill was referred to a special committee, consisting of the New-York Senators, and was by them reported back amended so as to confine its application to New-York City. Senator Laning then, very unexpectedly, moved to revive the *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* job. The motion to reconsider was carried, but the bill, on the final vote, was again lost.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The resolution to reduce the tolls on hard wood and lumber to three mills per thousand feet per mile, was reconsidered to-day, and subsequently passed after the adoption of an amendment to it, offered by Senator Woodin, authorizing the Canal Board to make the reduction "in their discretion." The Assembly having non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the Tilden-Husted-Robertson Rapid-transit bill, Senators Robertson, Woodin, and Cox were appointed members of the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate. The Senate concurred to-day in the Assembly amendments to the bill providing for the expenses of the Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce by making them a charge upon the State instead of upon the City. This sends the bill to the Governor for his signature, which will probably be appended. Mr. Hammond's Tax-levy bill was passed by the Senate to-day. It provides for a tax of 5 4-5 mills per dollar of valuation, and as 1 5 had been previously levied for paying the awards of Canal Appraisers, the tax levy will be exactly six mills.

The Committee of the Whole was to-day discharged from the consideration of the bill amending the charter of the American Institute, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate accepted this morning the report of the Conference Committee on, perhaps, the most important of the series of Senator Booth's bills. The report retains the provision dividing the $1,500,000 to be spent upon the Fourth avenue improvement, between the years 1875 and 1876, but it strikes out the provision that unexpended balances shall lapse into the treasury two years after the appropriation is made.

AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

In the afternoon session of the Assembly the only bill of importance acted on was the one to provide for the repavement of streets in the City of New-York, heretofore paved with wood or concrete, which had been under consideration in a Committee of Conference. The committee amended the bill by requiring that repavement shall be done "according to law," which the committee say brings the work under the provisions of the existing charter of New-York City. The opponents of the bill claim that it is the Fifth Avenue Pavement bill in another shape. The Senate had already concurred in the conference report, and the House concurred also amid considerable filibustering. The House then adjourned until 8 o'clock to-night.

At the hour named the House reassembled, and as soon as it was called to order Mr. Alvord moved an adjournment, which was carried, notwithstanding Gen. Husted made earnest opposition. The House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and it is currently rumored to-night that an effort will be made by opponents of the Governor to retard action on the Husted Transit bill, and that buncombe speeches and all sorts of dilatory motions are to be made to-morrow, so as to prevent action before the Senate adjournment at noon. The Senate to-night concurred in the report, which will leave the entire responsibility for the future of the bill with the "responsible majority" of the Assembly.

AN EXECUTIVE NOMINATION.

The Governor to-night nominated to the Senate for confirmation as Commissary General of Ordnance Daniel D. Wylie, of New-York, in place of Gen. Kilburn Knox. The nominee is a member of the firm of Ames & Wylie, flax merchants, and was for a long time Captain of the Washington Greys Troop of Cavalry, attached to the First Division, National Guard. The Senate will doubtless table the nomination, and Gen. Knox will hold over for another term.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 21.—The *Pioneer-Press* publishes dispatches from a considerable number of localities in all parts of the State relative to the grasshoppers. The purport of the reports is that there are no grasshoppers in the district devastated by them last year, nor in any part of Minnesota, north, south, east, or west, except in a very small area, and in comparatively small numbers, confined to the group of counties on the Great Bend of the Minnesota River.

MUNICIPAL SPELLING MATCH.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 21.—The return spelling match between Poughkeepsie and Newburg came off to-night in this city, and resulted in a victory for the Newburgers, who had three spellers on the floor, when the Poughkeepsians were all down. The classes numbered twenty each. The Poughkeepsians won the first match last Friday night. There were immense attendances, and the liveliest interest was manifested on both occasions. A third match, to decide the matter, will probably be arranged.

BOSTON BANKERS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

BOSTON, May 21.—A meeting of the representatives of the leading banks of Boston was held to-day. Resolutions were adopted and a committee of seven was appointed as members of a National Committee for the purpose of organizing a national bankers' department at the Philadelphia Centennial to exhibit specimens of the coins and paper money that have been used by the American people from the settlement of the colonies to the date of the Exhibition, as illustrative of the progress and development of the nation.

ESCAPE OF A NOTORIOUS COUNTERFEITER.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A dispatch was received last evening at the Secret Service Bureau from Tyler, Texas, that the notorious counterfeiter, Pete Macartney, has again escaped from custody while being conveyed by United States Marshal Purnell from Tyler to Austin.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

REPORTED EXTRAVAGANT DEMAND UPON THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, May 21.—A special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reports that the German Ambassador at Brussels has been instructed to request the Belgian Government to prohibit religious processions, and that the object of this request is the overthrow of the Belgian Cabinet. The correspondent guarantees the accuracy of the report.

THE CHARGES AGAINST DUCHESNE DISMISSED.

BRUSSELS, May 21.—The tribunal at Liege, which has had the alleged plot to assassinate Prince Bismarck under investigation, has dismissed the charges against Duchesne.

FRANCE.

INTERNATIONAL METRIC CONVENTION SIGNED IN PARIS.

PARIS, May 21.—An International Metric Convention was signed in this city yesterday by the representatives of all the powers which participated in the conference on the metrical system.

RESIGNATION OF THE REMAINING MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

PARIS, May 21.—MM. Laboulaye, Cezanne, Waddington, and Vacherot, and the other remaining members of the Committee of Thirty, have resigned, and a new committee will be elected on Tuesday, to which Minister Dufaure's bills will be referred.

ASIA.

RETURN OF GEN. KAUFFMAN TO TURKESTAN.

LONDON, May 21.—A special dispatch to the *Morning Post* announces that Gen. Kauffman has returned to Turkestan and resumed the Governorship.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RUMORED INTENTION OF MR. DISRAELI TO RESIGN AT THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

LONDON, May 21.—The *Examiner* mentions a rumor that Mr. Disraeli is to resign at the close of the session, and believes there is foundation for it, as the Premier's incapacity for continuous work is damaging the Government. An understanding, however, exists among his supporters that he shall not be replaced until he voluntarily resigns.

THE LATE JOHN MITCHEL'S ELECTION AND MR. MOORES' PETITION.

DUBLIN, May 22.—Judge Keogh, before whom Mr. Moore's election petition was tried, has decided that the late John Mitchel was disqualified from holding a seat in Parliament because he was a felon and an alien.

A motion for appeal to the Court of Common Pleas was granted, and the case will come up again next week.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

LONDON, May 22—5 A. M.—W. Fuller Maitland, Liberal, has been returned to Parliament for Brecknockshire.

ITALY.

THE CHURCH AND THE STATE—REPORTED REMOVAL OF BISHOPS BY THE CIVIL POWER.

LONDON, May 22.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Rome says the Italian Government has ordered the removal of all bishops who have not received the royal *exequatur* endorsing their appointments. The Archbishop of Palermo has already been notified to leave his See.

AN OLD CLAIM REVIVED.

A BILL PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE TO GIVE A PLAINTIFF A STANDING IN COURT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Legislature passed a bill to-day designed to give "a plaintiff" a standing in court in reference to an old claim of 1862 for services rendered the City of New-York by repairs made to the pavement of Broadway from Fourteenth street to the Battery. The claim amounts to between $12,000 and $13,050. The claimant and "plaintiff," who by this bill admits that he has no legal right to recover, was authorized to do the work by the brief written order of Street Commissioner Cornell, and at the time he was so instructed to do the work there was no appropriation applicable for payment of such work. It was not authorized to be done by the Common Council, and there was no advertisement made for proposals—as was required by law. It is asserted by some of the people who opposed the bill outside of the Legislature that Brady knew of all these defects at the time, but that he, nevertheless, took the contract, and did the work, and he has thus far failed to receive compensation for his labor. The bill now proposes to cure legal defects, and let him maintain his claim as an equitable one. On its first appearance in the Assembly the bill, which was introduced by Mr. Reilly, of New-York, was defeated, but on a reconsideration of the vote it was carried by a vote of 82 yeas to 17 nays. When it came up in the Senate, about three weeks ago, it was passed without any material opposition, but a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which it passed, and this motion was carried. Subsequently it was defeated by a failure to receive the requisite number of votes in a slim house—only eight nays being recorded—and a motion to reconsider was again carried. Subsequently it was amended so as to give the plaintiff the right to recover, provided he could establish to the satisfaction of the court "that he is in equity entitled to recover," and in this form the Senate passed it to-day. The House subsequently concurred in the amendment, and the bill now goes to the Governor. In its general principles the bill opens the door to the most dangerous kind of legislation, and all of the Republican Senators are agreed that the claimant has no legal right to a recovery, though he has an equitable claim, and it was only on this view of the case that it received consideration.

THE BLACK HILLS.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, May 21.—A courier just arrived reports that Gordon's train, consisting of forty-seven four-mule teams and 170 well-armed men, were captured on the 13th inst., by a detachment of thirty-seven soldiers from Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, and are now en route to that post in charge of troops. No resistance was offered to the troops. The point where the party was captured is in Nebraska, some 350 miles west of this and forty miles south of the Indian reservation. The party had given up the idea of going to the Black Hills and concluded to move on to the Big Horn country until the Hills were thrown open.

THE INMAN STEAM-SHIPS TO GO TO BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 21.—At a meeting of the Canton Company to-day a proposition of the agent of the Inman Line of steam-ships to transfer and run their line from the Canton Company's wharves in this city to Liverpool was accepted, and it is said the pioneer vessel will arrive in Baltimore within thirty days. It is also said the Northern Central and the Union Railroads and the Canton Company have united in support of the enterprise in accepting the proposition of Mr. Houghton, the Inman agent at New-York, who will be the agent in this city.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE INVESTIGATION AS TO HER SANITY.

TESTIMONY OF HER SON AND OF PHYSICIANS AS TO HER MENTAL UNSOUNDNESS—WHAT WAS SEEN BY EMPLOYES OF HER HOTEL—THE PURCHASES SHE MADE.

The painful proceedings in the County Court, Chicago, on Wednesday, when an inquiry was made into the mental condition of the widow of President Lincoln, are reported in full in the papers of that city. The *Tribune* says that it has been generally known in the circles of the lady's acquaintances and personal friends that something of this kind would eventually be necessary. Its account of the investigation reads as follows:

So feeble had become the state of her mind, and as a consequence so eccentric her nature and habits of life, that, Saturday last, a council of the leading physicians of the city and her personal friends was held to consider what was best to be done for her. She was stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and from the uncertainty of her demeanor it was felt that something was necessary to be done to protect her life from her own hands and to secure her from bodily harm.

The result of the council was an agreement to petition Judge Wallace, of the County Court, to make an order of warrant and venire to try the question of her sanity. The warrant was accordingly issued yesterday, when a jury, composed of Dr. S. C. Blake, C. B. Farwell, C. M. Henderson, S. M. Moore, L. J. Gage, H. C. Durand, S. B. Parkhurst, William Stewart, D. R. Cameron, J. A. Mason, J. McGregor Adams, and Thomas Coggswell, was impaneled for the sad trial. The unfortunate lady entered the court-room scarcely observed, and certainly without her sad mission being known, except by the friends who accompanied her, and the large number of witnesses who had been summoned. The lady was pallid, her eye was watery and excited, and her general appearance that of one suffering from nervous excitement. She was attired in a plain black suit, and was neat and comely of appearance. In the party accompanying her was her son, whose every feature was marked with sadness. His eyes, too, were suffused with tears, as were also those of several others of the party. The persons entering the court-room had more the appearance of a funeral procession than anything else, and their appearance was the signal for a breathless silence among the few in the room at the time.

She took a seat facing his Honor, and by her side sat her counselor and friend, and the biographer of her husband, Hon. I. N. Arnold. The petitioner, her son, Robert T. Lincoln, took a seat near her and obliquely to her left. Beside him sat Hon. Leonard Swett and B. F. Ayer, counsel for the petitioner, while in front of them and on the west side of the room were seated the jurors.

Dr. Willis Danforth was the first witness called: He knew Mrs. Lincoln, and in November, 1873, visited her professionally. He treated her several weeks for fever and nervous derangement of the head, and observed at the time indications of mental disturbance. She had strange imaginings; thought that some one was at work at her head, and that an Indian was removing the bones from her face and pulling wires out of her eyes. He visited her again in September, 1874, when she was suffering from debility of the nervous system. She complained that some one was taking steel springs from her head, and would not let her rest; that she was going to die within a few days, and that she had been admonished to that effect by her husband. She imagined that she heard raps on a table conveying the time of her death, and would sit and ask questions and repeat the supposed answer the table would give. He expressed a doubt of the reliability of her answers, and she would make what she termed a final test by putting the question in a goblet on the table. The goblet was found to be cracked, and that circumstance she regarded as a corroboration of the raps. Her derangement was not dependent on the condition of her body, or arising from physical disease. He called upon her a week ago at the Grand Pacific Hotel, when she spoke of her stay in Florida, of the pleasant time she had there, of the scenery, and the manners and customs of the Southern people. She appeared at the time to be in excellent health, and her former hallucinations appeared to have passed away. She said her reason for returning from Florida was that she was not well. She startled him somewhat by saying that an attempt had been made to poison her on her journey back. She had been very thirsty, and at a wayside station not far from Jacksonville she took a cup of coffee in which she discovered poison. She said she drank it and took a second cup, that the overdose of poison might cause her to vomit. He did not see any traces of her having taken any poison, and was of opinion that she was insane. On general topics, her conversation was rational.

Samuel M. Turner, manager of the Grand Pacific Hotel, was the next witness: Mrs. Lincoln arrived at his hotel March 15; the 1st of April she visited him at the hotel office, and had a shawl wrapped about her head; she asked him to go into the reception-room with her, as she had something to say to him; she said something was wrong about the house, as she heard strange sounds in the rooms; he went with her, and, when about to leave her, she said she was afraid to be left alone; he left her in charge of some female help, and told her he would return in a few minutes; he had scarcely reached the office when a messenger told him that Mrs. Lincoln was at the elevator and wanted to see him. She said there had been a strange man in the corridor, and that he was going to molest her. He went up in the elevator and walked with her through the house, but did not see any strange man. She was greatly excited, and desired to go to some of the lady boarders' rooms, that she might be safe. He showed her to Mrs. Dodge's room, who, at the time, was at dinner, promising that he would return soon. He was again summoned by her, when her appearance was wild and her fears were repeated. He believed her deranged. No one had called to see her since her arrival except her son. He did not regard it safe to leave her alone.

Mrs. Allen, housekeeper at the hotel, testified that Mrs. Lincoln seemed to suffer from nervous excitement. She imagined that a small window in her room boded ill, and used to say that the window disturbed her. She walked her room most of the night. Witness had slept with her two nights at her request. Last Wednesday Mrs. Lincoln was very much excited. She mixed several kinds of medicine together and took the mixture. She had a large closet filled with unopened packages she had purchased. She considered her insane, and that she ought to be placed somewhere for treatment and care.

Maggie Gavin, employed at the hotel, testified that she had had the care of Mrs. Lincoln's room, and heard her complain frequently that people were speaking to her through the wall. She was most anxious about her son, and sometimes called her attention to voices she heard through the floor. She complained that a man had taken her pocket-book, but witness found it in the bureau drawer. She at times called witness to the window, and, pointing to the smoke from an adjacent chimney, would declare that the city was burning down. Lately Mrs. Lincoln bought several new trunks and a number of packages of goods, which she never opened. Upon one occasion Mrs. Lincoln left her room and went to her son's room, saying she was afraid to remain there, having on her night-dress. Witness considered her of unsound mind.

John Fitzhenry, second waiter at the Grand Pacific, testified that April 1 he went to Mrs. Lincoln's room, at her request. He found her carelessly dressed and excited. She asked him to call the tallest man in the dining-room to her, and she exclaimed several times, "I am afraid! I am afraid!" Mr. Turner, to whom she alluded, subsequently saw her. Charles Dodge, cashier of the hotel, corroborated Fitzhenry's statement as to her excited and nervous condition, and added that she said some one, a stranger, had been in her room, and that she was afraid of being molested. Mr. Seaton, Agent of the United States Express Company, testified that one day in April he sent eleven trunks to Milwaukee for Mrs. Lincoln. She told him she was going to spend her Summer in Wisconsin. Her manner was very strange.

Dr. Isham testified that on the 12th of March he received a telegram from Mrs. Lincoln from Jacksonville, Fla., as follows: "My belief is my son is sick. Telegraph. I start for Chicago to-morrow." Her son was perfectly well at the time, and witness so telegraphed her. Mr. Lincoln also telegraphed to her, telling her to remain in Florida until perfectly well. He received a second telegram after the lapse of an hour and a half. It read: "My dearly beloved son, Robert T. Lincoln: Rouse yourself, and live for your mother. You are all I have; from this hour all I have is yours. I pray every night that you may be spared to your mother."

Robert T. Lincoln, the petitioner, then took the witness-stand. His face indicated the unpleasantness of the duty he was about to perform, and his eyes were expressive of the grief he felt. Mrs. Lincoln at first looked on calmly, but during the recital of the incidents of the family history and reference to the death of his father and brother, she gave way to tears and buried her face in her hands. He testified that he did not know why his mother thought he was sick, unless she had read some newspaper paragraph to that effect. He had not been sick in ten years. The action he had taken was sad to contemplate, but he had done it in the interest of his mother. He did not want any money from her. He had money in trust for her. He met her in the car upon her arrival from the South, and upon meeting her he was startled. She had the appearance of good health, and did not even seem fatigued by the trip. He asked her to come to his house, but she declined, and went to the hotel. He went with her and took supper. She told him that at the first breakfast she took after leaving Jacksonville an attempt was made to poison her. He occupied a room adjoining hers that night. She slept well that night, but subsequently was restless, and would come to his door in her night-dress and rap. Twice in one night she aroused him, and asked to sleep in his room. He admitted her, gave her his bed, and he slept on the lounge. He got Dr. Isham to attend her. About April 1 she ceased tapping at his door, he having told her that if she persisted he would leave the hotel. He went to her room April 1, and found her but slightly dressed. She left the room in that condition under some pretext, and the next he knew of her she was going down in the elevator to the office. He had the elevator stopped, and tried to induce her to return to her room. She regarded his interference as impertinent, and declined to leave the elevator; but he put his arms about her, and gently forced her. She screamed, "You are going to murder me." After awhile she said that the man who took her pocket-book had promised to return it at a certain hour. She said the man was a wandering Jew she had met in Florida. She then took a seat near the wall, and professed to be repeating what the man was saying to her through the wall. She had since the fire kept her trunks and property in the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company's building. He called on her the last week in April, and she told him that all Chicago was going to be burned, and that she was going to send her trunks to some country town. She said Milwaukee was too near Oshkosh, where there had been a terrible fire the night before; she told him that his house would be the only one saved, and he suggested to her to leave her trunks with him; the following Sunday she showed him securities for $57,000, which she carried in her pocket; she had spent large sums of money recently; she had bought $600 worth of lace curtains, three watches, costing $450, $700 worth of other jewelry, $200 worth of soaps and perfumeries, and a whole piece of silk; he had no doubt she was insane; he had had a conference with her cousin and Mayor Stuart, of Springfield, and Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, all of whom advised him to the course he had taken; he did not regard it safe to allow her to remain longer unrestrained; she had long been a source of great anxiety; he had had a man watching her for the last three weeks, whose sole duty it had been to look after her when she went on the street; she had had no home, and did not visit his house because of a misunderstanding with his wife; she had always been kind to him; she had been of unsound mind since the death of her husband, and had been irresponsible for the last ten years; he regarded her as eccentric and unmanageable; there was no cause for her recent purchases, as her trunks were filled with dresses she never wore; she never wore jewelry.

Mr. Albertson, salesman for Matson & Co., jewelers, was the next witness. He knew Mrs. Lincoln; she had come to the store and made expensive and reckless purchases, and acted in a queer way generally. J. B. Stone, salesman with Allen & Mackey, testified that he sold her $300 worth of lace curtains; he did not think she knew what she was doing at the time, but he sold her the goods as a matter of business, without passing upon her sanity or insanity.

Dr. N. S. Davis testified that Mrs. Lincoln had no symptoms of epilepsy, but he did not regard her safe to be left alone. He had visited her professionally years ago, but saw nothing in her to indicate unsoundness of mind. She was eccentric, and suffered from nervousness. W. H. Wooster, doing business on Wabash avenue, said he knew Mrs. Lincoln. She had called to purchase watches and spectacles of him. She contracted a bill for $300, but the goods were taken to her son before delivering them, and he ordered them returned. J. S. Townsend, of a jewelry firm, and E. T. Moulton, of a dry-goods house, testified to having similar dealings with Mrs. Lincoln, and they regarded her as insane. T. C. Mattock testified to a long list of dealings with Mrs. Lincoln, and to selling her several trunks. He regarded her as insane, and her manners were eccentric and excited.

Dr. Johnson testified that he knew Mrs. Lincoln, and from the evidence heard was satisfied that she was deranged. He did not regard her as in condition to be left alone, and thought she ought to be sent to a private asylum. Dr. Smith had listened to the evidence, and seeing that her actions had been without proper motives, was of opinion that her mind was not sound. On cross-examination he stated that, if she was not of sound mind, he attributed it to the events in her recent history.

Robert T. Lincoln was recalled, and testified that insanity was not hereditary in her family, and that she was fifty-six years of age.

Mr. Swett then spoke to the jury of the sadness of the case, and the necessity of Mrs. Lincoln being cared for, after which the jury retired.

During the absence of the jury, Robert T. Lincoln approached his mother, and extended his hand. She grasped it fondly, remarking with a degree of emphasis: "Robert, I did not think you would do this." His response was stifled by the spring of tears, and the conversation ended. She was next approached by Mr. Swett, who tried to persuade her that it was for her good that the action had been taken. She could not be persuaded to believe what was said, however, but replied with promptness that she would try to endure her persecutions.

The jury had been absent but a few minutes, when it returned with the following verdict:

We, the undersigned, jurors in the case of Mary Lincoln, alleged to be insane, having heard the evidence in the case, are satisfied that the said Mary Lincoln is insane, and is a fit person to be sent to a State hospital for the insane; that she is a resident of the State of Illinois and County of Cook; that her age is fifty-six years; that the disease is of unknown duration, and is not with her hereditary; that she is not subject to epilepsy; that she does not manifest homicidal or suicidal tendencies, and that she is not a pauper.

The verdict was received by Mrs. Lincoln without any visible emotions. She was stolid and unmoved, and did not allow its reading to interrupt the conversation in which she was engaged with Mr. Arnold. Subsequently she was placed in a carriage and taken to the Grand Pacific Hotel to remain over night. About 11:30 o'clock last night it was found necessary to send for an officer to watch over Mrs. Lincoln, whose lunatic symptoms became quite violent. Station Keeper Rickey, at Police Head-quarters, sent to the Armory, and a policeman was detailed to attend to the unfortunate lady.

MRS. LINCOLN TO BE REMOVED TO A PRIVATE INSANE ASYLUM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Dr. Beckwith, proprietor of a private insane retreat in a Cincinnati suburb, received a letter to-day from Robert Lincoln, engaging apartments for Mrs. Lincoln, who will be here on Monday.

THE PRINCETON AND RUTGERS CONTROVERSY.

AN ATTEMPT AT SETTLEMENT—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE TWO FACULTIES—PROPOSED RETURN OF THE CANNON TO PRINCETON—INDIGNATION OF THE RUTGERS STUDENTS.

The utmost indignation is felt and expressed, both by the students of Rutgers College and by the citizens of New-Brunswick, in consequence of the recent raid of the Princeton students, and their capture of twenty-eight muskets from the armory in the basement of the Geological Hall in Rutgers College. The daring act is freely characterized as burglary, and the failure of the Police to discover and capture the "burglars" is severely commented upon. After the discovery of the raid, President McCosh communicated with President Campbell, and informed him that all the students who were concerned in it would be expelled. Yesterday morning, after the usual morning services in Kirkpatrick Chapel, at Rutgers, and before the students were dismissed, Prof. Atherton read a series of resolutions adopted by the Faculties of both colleges in regard to the matter. The resolutions opened with a recital of the facts in regard to the cannon raid made by the Rutgers students some weeks ago, when they captured the cannon from Princeton College grounds during the night and carried it to New-Brunswick, where they planted it in the College Campus. It was subsequently discovered that the captured cannon was not the right one, and negotiations were pending for its return, when the Princeton students made the raid on the Rutgers Armory, and stole the muskets. The resolutions then went on to state that the Faculty of Princeton disavowed ever having in the possession of the college any cannon belonging to Rutgers, or that its students were at all interested in such a thing, but the action of the Rutgers students was not looked upon as a theft or anything more than a friendly lark in taking an article supposed to belong to them from those who held it as a trophy of a students' friendly conquest. On the contrary, the taking of the muskets from the college arsenal was burglary and punishable with imprisonment in State Prison. In conclusion the students were advised to do nothing that would reflect discredit upon them, as the proposed settlement of the matter, viz., the restoration of the cannon, was honorable to all concerned. The students did not display any great degree of enthusiasm over the resolutions. On the contrary, when they were released they adjourned to the Campus and expressed deep indignation at the action of the Faculty in agreeing to surrender the cannon, and resolved not to attend their classes. They remained about the Campus and expressed their dissatisfaction by groans and other demonstrations. One of the students who did not coincide with the others was seized and an attempt made to duck him under a pump, but he succeeded in making his escape. Dr. McCosh seems determined to expel the students who took part in the musket raid, and he will probably do so unless some compromise can be agreed upon. In the meantime the cannon remains in the custody of Chief of Police Oliver, of New-Brunswick, for safe keeping, and he is not to let it go out of his hands unless requested to do so by Messrs. Tice and Taylor, two of the Rutgers students who were with the party which captured it.

PROGRAMME FOR DECORATION DAY.

The Decoration Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic met in the Pension Office in Brooklyn last evening to complete the arrangements for Decoration Day. It was arranged that the services should begin at 4:30 P. M. on Sunday, May 30, on the grand plaza at Prospect Park. Prayer will be offered by Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton, and Hon. Stewart L. Woodford will deliver an address. A general invitation will be extended to the Sunday-schools to participate, so that the singing may be done by the children. A bank of moss will be prepared, and it is expected that those participating in the ceremonies will bring flowers to be placed upon it. Arrangements were also made for conducting the ceremonies at the grave of Admiral Farragut, at Woodlawn, and for decorating the soldiers graves at Green-Wood.

PREPARATIONS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The New-England Society met at Delmonico's last evening, to make further arrangements for its attendance at the Bunker Hill centennial celebration. Hon. Isaac H. Bailey occupied the chair. The Committee of Arrangements reported in favor of engaging rooms at the Commonweath Hotel, Boston, for the members of the society who may attend, and of taking passage on the Fall River Line for the round trip. A deputation from the Old Guard stated that, having decided to accompany the Eleventh Corps of Veterans, it could not act as special escort to the society. A suggestion of the Chairman that a military escort be dispensed with was adopted, and the subject of engaging a band of music was referred to the Committee of Arrangements.

THE SCHILLER.

FULLER ACCOUNTS OF THE DISASTER

STATEMENTS OF THE SECOND OFFICER, THE STEERAGE STEWARD, AND A PASSENGER—TERRIBLE SCENES—PICKING UP THE DEAD—BURIALS AT HUGHTOWN.

The London newspapers of May 10 and 11 are filled with accounts of the loss of the Schiller. Although the outlines of the story have already appeared in THE TIMES, more minute details will, no doubt, be read with sad interest.

The following is the narrative of Edward Poglmanny, the second officer of the Schiller:

"It was, near as I can say, about 10 o'clock on Friday night, when, as I was sleeping on my sofa in my cabin, I was suddenly awoke by hearing the steam-pipe whistle sharply blown. I thought at once that the weather was very thick. I turned round, and almost at the same moment heard and felt the ship striking. I jumped up in a moment to rush on deck, but before I had got up a few steps I met the first mate, who ran down, exclaiming that we were shipwrecked. In a moment we were both on deck again, and I ran to the bridge where the Captain was. When I reached him he had just telegraphed down into the engine-room to go astern; but the water rushed over the deck, and, seeing that the fore compartment had filled, I told the Captain that to go astern would be of no use. Then ship then heeled over to starboard, and the Captain ordered the boats, of which we had eight, to be got as quickly as possible. I ran to the quarter-deck, and we lowered the two quarter-deck boats, down to which there was immediately a rush. I then went to the main deck, where the chief officer was launching one of the boats. It was very heavy. Of the eight boats we launched seven. There was very great difficulty in launching more of them on account of their weight and the way in which the vessel lay with the waves dashing over her. At length we succeeded in launching No. 5, and were then ordered by the Captain to take charge. There also had got into the boat three male passengers, a woman, and seven of the crew. As I went over the side Capt. Thomas called out, 'Good-bye, old fellow; remember me to my friends.' He afterward again called to me; but, although I heard him, I could not reply, being so exhausted. As the boat was being lowered, a big wave came and swamped her, and we were all capsized. We managed, however, to recover the boat and kept her up as much as we could. She was, however, full of water, and we had to stand in her all the time. For three hours we beat about at the mercy of the waves, utterly unaware where we were, so dense was the fog and so dark the night, till at length we saw a gleam of light overhead, and recognized the Bishop Light. We were, however, utterly unable to make either the light or the wreck, which we saw, as day dawned, a long distance off. Both masts were then in her, and were crowded with people. All our efforts to reach a point of safety were unavailing, and we chiefly tried to keep clear of the rocks. Eventually the fog lifted a little, and I saw St. Agnes. Before we could reach it the fog fell again, and we were drifted a long way by the current. When the fog lifted we found ourselves under the same rocks of which we had to keep clear. Then we rounded the islands, and came to a spot where a ship was at anchor. Shortly after which we landed at Tresco."

Frederick Wernke, steerage steward, in answer to questions, said:

"It was very thick at the time we came in the Channel, and every precaution was taken with regard to the lookout men. At the time the ship struck I was between decks attending to my duty. The shock was so slight that I was not much alarmed, but no sooner had I arrived on deck than I saw the waves breaking over the rocks, and I knew what had happened. All was at once confusion, and I rushed down to my berth, divested myself of some of my clothes, took two knives, and ran on deck and got into a boat, followed by many others—so many that we had to send some out, otherwise the boat would have sunk when lowered. As soon as we reached the water a huge wave struck the boat. We were on the lee side of the ship, and feared we should all be drowned. So greatly was the second carpenter in fear of this that he jumped on board again, and was drowned. I kept the boat off, and the second mate, who was in another boat near me, threw a bucket overboard to us with a compass in it, but we could not reach the bucket. Soon after this, to our dismay, we found our boat filling, and we had to bale with boots and hats. After doing this for some time we discovered that the boat had no plug in it, and we remedied this by tearing up clothing and stuffing it into the hole. We had previously asked those in another boat to lend us a bucket, but they kept us off, saying they had no such thing, and apparently fearing that we wanted to put some of our men on board, for they cried out 'We are full already.' We lay by the ship for hours, and just as we were leaving to find out the mainland we picked up two of the passengers—one from the second cabin, and the other from the steerage. They were clinging to pieces of wreck, and we got them on board, taking them with us to Scilly, where we were kindly treated."

Silas Hexter, a German from the United States, made the following statement:

"The voyage was pleasant until Sunday, the 2d inst., when there was a wild sea. After that nothing occurred of moment until Friday afternoon, when a fog set in and by degrees became thicker; but the ship kept on at full speed, with the sails up, until about 8:30. I was then standing at the engine, and the officer on the bridge rang the engine-room bell and the boat was reduced to half speed. We kept going at half speed until 9:30. The fog all this time was so thick that we could hardly see our hands before our eyes. Then the bell was rung again. Just as the bell rang I heard the ship strike, and felt her bumping on the rocks; then the bumping increased and the sea began to break in on the deck. Before she struck a great many male passengers were on the deck, looking for land. The officers had told us we should see land about 4 o'clock, which caused us to look for it. At the moment the vessel struck, the women and children were down below. I did not hear much noise on deck. I instantly ran down to the second cabin. The women and children were screaming and running out of their cabins all over the ship. I noticed one lady clasping Mr. Morris, and exclaiming, 'Oh, we are lost.' He said, 'No, it's all right,' and he turned as pale as a sheet. I then got frightened myself, and ran again on deck, but there was a lot of people screaming. I could hardly see anybody because of the fog. I ran then to the first cabin to get a life-preserver, but some of the men there said they were all gone. I returned again to the deck and jumped into a boat, and the men in her drove me out again. I got in again, but Mr. Williams, an Englishman, from Birmingham, had a life-preserver on. He came to me, and at his request I helped him in, but I jumped out myself, because we could not get the boat off the deck, and at this time the sea commenced to break on the deck, and the ship was bouncing, and men, women, and children were running about screaming. I ran to the first cabin again, and there saw a man I knew from New-York standing there. I heard another man tell him not to leave because it would be the best place on the ship. His wife and two little children were standing by his side, and each of them had a life-preserver on. I think his name was Rosembluem. I then ran to another boat on the quarter-deck, and there I saw my friend Marks Powertee, a German, with a life-preserver on. I asked him where he got it, and he said from under his pillow. I then ran to the stairs of the first cabin to get one from my berth, but went back again, ran to the boat where I was before, and placed my hands on it. One man in the boat said, 'If you don't let go I will cut your hands off.' He said this in German. I then went to another boat, and got into it. There were seven men in it. At that time the boat was swinging, but it could not be let down, because the rope was fast. I think one of the officers cut one of the ropes, and our boat fell into the water. At that time a big wave came up, filled the boat with water immediately and drove us right under the ship; but another succeeded and drove us out again. Our boat got full of water. We commenced baling it out with our hands, our hats, and our boots. One of the men in the boat shouted to a man on the deck—I think it was one of the officers—to throw in a bucket, but he did not do so. We kept rowing about the ship all the time until 6 o'clock in the morning. All this time the fog was very thick, and we could see nothing but the lights in the cabin of the ship, and all this time the screaming was heart-rending. But we could see nobody on board. The screaming lasted till about 4 o'clock, and the last screaming that I heard, and which I shall never forget, was the voice of a little child, who was, we believed, in the first cabin. The lights in the cabin, and all except the mast-head light, went out. Mixed up with the heart-rending screaming was the loud cracking of the ship as wave after wave broke upon her. The reports sounded like thunder. We continued by the ship till about 6 o'clock, when the foremast with the light fell, and then we could see nothing more of the vessel; but we could hear the water breaking over it, and the spray dashing over the hull, both the masts and the chimneys having disappeared. We then rowed away to keep off the breakers. The fog by this time had cleard somewhat. We kept rowing, but did not know which way we were going, as we had no compass. We continued rowing till about 6 o'clock, when the fog began to clear, and then we heard a noise, and upon looking round I first saw a naked dead body floating, and directly afterward we saw two men floating. We then shouted, 'All right.' We got up to them as soon as we could, and picked one of them up. He had a life-preserver on. We took him into the boat, but he was completely exhausted, and apparently lifeless. We then got Charles Fraham, who also had a life-preserver on, and was floating on a door. He is a heavy man, and we had great difficulty in getting him into the boat. He was perfectly sensible, and immediately asked for his brother. There were ten in the boat. We kept rowing away, but we did not know in what direction we were going. In about an hour after getting the men on board we heard the noise of a steamer, but we could not see it. We continued to row in the direction of the whistle of the steamer, and in about half an hour we saw five or six sailing vessels. We all fell to work and pulled hard and anxiously toward them; but we were not seen and the ships soon disappeared from our sight. Almost directly afterward we saw something like a black speck in the distance, upon which a discussion arose as to what it was. Some said it was a cloud, other said it was land. We, however, pulled toward it. Upon nearing it we discovered it was the rocks, and then almost for the first time since we left the vessel we felt safe. We saw a house on one of the islands; we continued to pull toward it, and all gave thanks to God Almighty for our deliverance. We were about half an hour before we reached the beach. Upon getting ashore we hauled the boat on to the sand and made our way toward the house. Directly after leaving the shore we discovered that we were in a village, and we then separated and went to the different houses, where we were kindly received, and food and clothes were given to us. This was about 9 o'clock in the morning."

A telegram dated from St. Mary's, Scilly, Monday evening, May 10, says: "This morning a steamer was chartered for Scilly. It is the first that has left since the morning of the wreck. The voyage was sadly eventful. Just past the Rundlestone small pieces of wreck were met with, and shortly afterward a mail-bag of New-Zealand papers was recovered. Proceeding on, the wreck increased, until suddenly the order to stop was given. A dead body had been sighted. A boat was lowered, and the body of a man, who, judging by his clothes, was formerly steward of the Schiller, was brought on board. A life-belt was still attached to the body; $140 were found in the pockets. On we went, our ensign flying at half-mast indicative of the sad evidence of the catastrophe we had on board. Soon it was believed two more bodies were sighted, but the boat failed to reach them. At Scilly we found all the masts with their flags half-mast high, and a heavy gloom seemed to be settled over the isles. St. Mary's Pier was crowded. Close by, in a spacious court-yard, preparations were being made for the decent interment of bodies that have come ashore. A careful inventory of all property and other means of identification has been taken by Mr. Hanley, Receiver of Wrecks. Some of the bodies had been placed in coffins before our arrival, but the closing of them had been deferred in the hope that we might bring further means of identification, two stewards of the Schiller being with us, they having been brought back for the purpose. Mr. Hall, Magistrate, who acts as Coroner, had formally opened the inquest, and this afternoon all the bodies except of those few whose friends had telegraphed a request that they might be kept till their arrival were buried at Hugh Town, the capital of this island. The funeral was singularly impressive. All business was suspended and the whole of the inhabitants attended. The islands cannot boast of hearse or mourning coach, and to have carried by hand thirty-seven bodies would have been more than the limited male population of St. Mary's could have accomplished. And yet the spectacle was exceedingly solemn. It moved the stoutest to tears. The coffins were borne on little two-wheeled carts, drawn by the shaggy ponies of the island. Each pony was led, and so slowly did the procession move in single file that it was long ere the thirty-seventh cart passed out of the spacious courtyard. All the coffins were painted black, and every one was bestrewn with flowers gathered from the blooming gardens of the Scillonians. Though far away from their homes the deceased were not buried without some token of loving care. Herr Reiderer, one of the saved, followed behind the coffin containing the bodies of his wife and child. Around one coffin were gathered the Good Templars of the island; some token found on the body revealed to them that the deceased belonged to that order. Among those who followed at the end with the inhabitants were Mr. Dorrien Smith, the landed proprietor of the Scilly Isles; Mr. Banfield, German Consul; Mr. Hall, the Magistrate; Mr. Stevens, owner's agent, from Plymouth; and the whole of the survivors who still remain at Scilly. The funeral service was impressively read by Rev. Mr. White, Mr. Smith's chaplain. The place of interment was a mile away from the pier, in the church-yard of the former capital. The way to it lay over a rugged road, commanding a view of the sea all round. In the church-yard two large graves had been dug, and into them the coffins were piled. Two interments had taken place previously; but, in view of the large number of bodies to be buried, it was found impossible to have single graves for all. While the funeral was proceeding a message was received, requesting that two of the bodies should be kept uninterred till friends arrived. These bodies were accordingly returned to the pier."

MEASURES FOR PREVENTING SMUGGLING.

A special meeting of the dry goods importers of this City was held yesterday afternoon at the St. Nicholas Hotel, thirty-one firms being represented. Among the importers present were E. Oelman & Co., D. H. Arnold & Co., Brygentz & Co., H. Bernheimer, Son & Co., L. Blumgart & Co., Goldenberg Bros. & Co., A. Parson Harriman & Co., Duden, Fréres & Co., H. Herrmann, Kiefer & Co., Sulzbacher, Gittermann & Wedles, Schonaur Bros., Wettstein, Oehningen & Co., Dreyfus, Cohn & Co., Samuel McLain & Co., John Handerson & Co., C. A. Auffmordt, Lucas Thompson & Co., Gress & Co., Lesher, Whitman & Co., Auger, Myerheim & Co., Mr. Brett M. Arnold & Rothfeld, Strous, Lehman & Co., Charles Berteaux & Radon, and William Oppenheim & Co. After some preliminary business, Mr. Waters was elected temporary Chairman, and Mr. McKeever, Secretary, who explained that the meeting had been called for the purpose of enabling the importers to express their ideas relative to the best means of preventing smuggling, or reducing it to a minimum. He recommended the appointment of a committee of permanent organization, also a delegation to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the suppression of smuggling, and to urge upon him the necessity of exercising special supervision of the Appraiser of the Custom-house, or of appointing some competent person to investigate the management of that department. Mr. Waters also made a brief address advocating reform in the Custom-house and recommending the perfecting of the management of the present bond system. After a lengthy debate on the proposition to appoint a delegation to wait on the Secretary of the Treasury, the matter was laid over for future discussion. The business of the meeting was concluded by the appointment of the following Committee on Organization: Mr. R. M. Aberteuffer, of Keifer & Co., Chairman, and Messrs. Sulzbacher, of Sulzbacher & Co.; McKeever, of Herrmann & Co.; Taylor, of Butterfield & Co.; Fontana, of A. Parson Harriman & Co., and Rosenblatt, of Dreyfus & Co.

RECEPTION OF HON. A. W. TENNEY.

United States District Attorney A. W. Tenney was the recipient on Thursday of a birth-day reception tendered him by his friends at his residence, No. 164 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn. During the evening several valuable presents were given to Mr. Tenney, among which were a painting, the gift and work of Mr. J. P. Loretz, and sixteen volumes of Fox's *Encyclopædia*. Ex-Judge H. G. Hull delivered the presentation address, which was appropriately responded to by Mr. Tenney. Among the guests were Mayor Hunter, Naval Constructor William L. Mintonye, United States Navy, George E. Anderson, United States Navy, ex-Assistant District Attorney Hoxie, Alderman Edward Fry, T. P. Cronin, J. P. Loretz, Esq., H. A. Bowen, Esq., Albert M. Pook, Esq., Mr. McKelway, and their ladies, while many letters of regret were received from those unable to be present.

IRON TELEGRAPH POLES.

Employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company were yesterday afternoon engaged in putting a new style of telegraph pole at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street. The pole was of wrought-iron, of simple construction, and much better appearance than the wooden ones, and insuring both strength and lightness. The contrast between it and the huge and ugly wooden poles standing near, made more evident than ever the great obstruction that the wooden ones are to the streets. The difference in cost between iron and wooden poles is not so great as that between iron and wooden lamp-posts, and the City has paid large amounts to have all the latter of iron.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

The German Republican Central Committee, Judge Dittenhoefer presiding, held a meeting at its hall, No. 349 Bowery, last night. The Executive Committee, through Morris Friedsam, submitted a report, from which it appeared that a reorganization of the German Republicans in the Nineteenth Assembly District has taken place, without dividing the district into two organizations as was first proposed. A revision of the constitution at a previous meeting resulted in the adoption of several amendments, printed copies of which were distributed among the delegates.

A TAMMANY INSTALLATION.

A special meeting of Tammany Society was held last evening to install Sachems elect Wickham, Kelly, Hewitt, and Conner, who were absent when the other Sachems were installed. Mayor Wickham was present last evening, and was installed; but Sachems Kelly and Conner were in Albany as members of the "Third House," and Sachem Hewitt is in Europe, studying the progress of Democratic ideas there. This evening another special meeting will be held to install Sachems Kelly and Conner.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Potter Palmer, of Chicago, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Rev. John F. W. Ware, of Boston, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gov. William R. Taylor, of Wisconsin, is at the Hoffman House.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Everett House.

Prof. Joseph Winlock, of Cambridge, is at the Westminster Hotel.

James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, is at the Brevoort House.

Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, and J. J. Belden, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rear Admiral George F. Emmons, United States Navy, and Lieut. Col. Bernard, of Governor General Dufferin's staff, are at the Gilsey House.

MUSIC IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—An ordinance was introduced in the Board of Councilmen to-day and favorably received, creating a board of Music Hall Commissioners and donating to them in trust the site of the present Exposition building for the purpose of carrying out the provisions contained in the recent munificent offer of Reuben R. Springer, Esq. The proposed building will be constructed to accommodate the annual industrial exposition, as well as the musical festivals.

LAW REPORTS.

DUFFY'S ECCENTRICITIES.

HIS GOOD CONDUCT IN THE MEXICAN WAR—STRANGE ACTIONS ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS—A "DOCTOR'S" TESTIMONY.

The trial of John A. Duffy, driver of the prison van of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, charged with shooting at Deputy Controller Abraham L. Earle, was resumed before Judge Sutherland in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

The defense called Gen. Hancock, who testified that the prisoner had borne an excellent character while serving as drummer boy in the company of which witness was Lieutenant during the Mexican War.

Henry B. Todd, who was Colonel of the cavalry regiment in which Duffy served in the same campaign, also gave the prisoner a good character.

Mr. Foster then examined Mrs. Eliza A. Mundy, Duffy's half sister, who testified that the prisoner had for sixteen or seventeen years been subject to ungovernable fits of passion, which rendered him irresponsible for his actions. During one of these angry spells he had brought a pistol out of a bed-room and attempted to shoot himself. Witness took the pistol from him, and he then threw himself on the bed and cried like a child. On another occasion, while confined to his bed with an affection of the brain, the ceiling fell on his head.

Mrs. Annie M. Hamilton testified that on the death of a distant relative Duffy became of unsound mind, and acted so violently that it took six men to keep him from injuring himself or somebody else. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he was treated for some disease of the brain, and remained unconscious for several days. He did not recognize either his wife or witness until their third visit. Ordinarily he was of a mild disposition and deported himself properly.

Mrs. Laura H. Cashen, between whose deceased husband and the prisoner a life-long intimacy existed, testified that while Duffy was watching at her husband's death-bed he acted in a very strange manner. His conduct was so violent that she had to eject him from the room. The prisoner had displayed excessive grief at the death of his child, and spoke of the pleasure he derived from visiting her grave.

Sergeant Burke, of the Thirty-first Precinct, and Police Officer John Cooney, both of whom had spoken to Duffy on the morning of the attack on Mr. Earle, testified to the eccentric conduct of the prisoner on that occasion.

Clementine A. Duffy, a daughter of the prisoner, testified to frequent acts of violence and irregularity committed by her father. He frequently complained of want of sleep, and an affection of the head. On the evening before the alleged shooting he became exceedingly excited on being asked to take supper, and drew a large bread-knife, with which they thought he intended to stab her mother. The knife was taken from him by her mother, and after the fit had passed he became quiet and cried.

Dr. Walter S. Poor testified that he had examined the books of the old City Hospital, and discovered that Duffy had been treated in that institution for water on the brain at the time mentioned by the witnesses for the defense.

William Williams, carriage-builder, brother-in-law of the prisoner, Mme. Giglet, mother-in-law, and Robert J. Brown, an intimate acquaintance, testified to various extraordinary eccentricities and acts of violence of Duffy at different times.

Dr. W. H. Weaver, of One Hundred and Fourth street, testified that he had been a practicing physician for ten years. About three years ago he had treated the prisoner for inflammation of the brain, vertigo, and chills and fever. From his observation of the prisoner at various times he considered that he looked like a man who was out of his mind.

District Attorney Rollins subjected the physician to a rigorous cross-examination, and the ten years of practice dwindled to something like four months, the doctor being compelled to admit that he only received his diploma at the Eclectic College last January. The doctor had never read any works on insanity, and thought the prisoner had inflammation of the brain because his eye was "suffused" and the pupil contracted. He thought the prisoner was insane because his eyes had a peculiar glassy appearance. On being asked by Mr. Rollins to express this "glassy appearance" in the language of medical men, the doctor tapped his forehead nervously and submitted his inability to do so.

John V. Hanna, a builder, was called and testified to the incoherent language and eccentric conduct of the prisoner on several occasions.

The court then adjourned until Monday morning.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter of Isaac Marcus, committed for contempt of Marine Court.—Order granted dismissing writ of certiorari.

Granted.—Jones vs. Cox; Clark vs. Young; Seaman vs. Schuyler; Wellenkamp vs. Linnenwerth; Seamans vs. Williamson; Gildersleeve vs. Johnson; Du Pasquier vs. Squire; Schlesinger vs. Schlesinger; Schlesinger vs. Solomon; Bernstein vs. Schlesinger; Lavelle vs. The Mayor, &c.; Langley vs. The Naylof Worsted Manufacturing Company; Saunders vs. Williams.

Bohannan vs. Cannon.—Referee's report confirmed.

Healy vs. Wickham, (Mayor).—Motion for injunction denied, with $10 costs.

Chatham National Bank vs. Clark.—Motion granted and cause placed on Special Circuit calendar for the first Friday of the June term.

Wood vs. McCrum.—This cause is placed upon the Special Circuit calendar for first Friday of June, on condition that plaintiff waive commission if not returned before the 30th of May, 1875.

Guidet vs. Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company.—Motion to place cause on Special Circuit calendar is granted, and cause set down for 28th inst.

Blake vs. Lawson.—An allowance of $25 is granted to the plaintiff.

Grasmuck vs. Jacobs.—The default is opened on payment of the costs before notice of trial, and $10 costs of motion and cause is set down for trial on first Monday of June; judgment to stand as security.

Orders Granted.—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Keyes et al.; Disbrow, Jr., vs. Jacobs.

In the Matter of Lehmaier.—I will grant the order upon presentment of the papers on file.

In the Matter of Hays.—In this case there must be a reference to ascertain the facts.

Peevers vs. Erie Railway Company.—Motion denied with costs.

Widdicomb Furniture Company vs. Beaton.—Motion granted, and cause set down for trial on Special Circuit calendar for first Friday of June.

By Judge Barrett.

Du Pasquier vs. Squire.—Order settled as proposed by plaintiff, except that the successful party before the Referee must take up his report.

By Judge Donohue.

Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.—Ordered that Hon. E. Davis be substituted as Referee in place of A. W. Harvey, Esq.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Alexander vs. Bennett.—Attachment against witness allowed.

In the Matter of William Polen, Receiver.—Report of Referee confirmed.

Cogswell vs. Mangam.—Referee's report confirmed, and payment of moneys ordered.

Buckenham vs. Solomon.—Motion granted. See order.

Nathan vs. Hagell et al.—Bail reduced to $1,300.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Lindler vs. Solomon.—See memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Selby vs. Selby.—Notice should be given to plaintiff.

Kanter vs. Fernandez.—Motion denied and stay vacated and set aside.

MOTION TO DISBAR A LAWYER.

A motion was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, Judges Davis, Donohue, and Daniels on the bench, to strike off the name of William N. Loew from the roll of practicing attorneys of the New-York bar. George F. Langbein, who made the motion, stated that in a suit commenced by him in the Marine Court, Loew had sent an answer to his [Langbein's] complaint, and that the answer was sent back as being defective in the verification, certain necessary words which referred to the facts stated being omitted. He [Langbein] returned the paper to Loew stating his reason for doing so in an indorsement on the back of the document. Langbein was then ordered to show cause why the service should not be considered good service, and when he appeared in obedience to the order, Loew charged that Langbein had erased the words required and produced an answer with an erasure in the verification. An inquiry was instituted into the facts of the matter by request of Langbein, who stated that if he was guilty he should be disbarred, and that if Loew was guilty he should suffer the same penalty. Mr. Albert Stickney was made a Referee in the case, and reported that the erasure was either made by Loew or in his office, by his direction, or with his consent. The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

THE SHANTY MURDER.

The case of Phillip Olwell, indicted for the murder of James Orr, was yesterday brought up before Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The case will be remembered under the name of the "shanty murder." At about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, Feb. 21, Officer Nevins, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was informed by an excited man that he had killed a companion. The officer rapped for assistance and on investigation into the matter a man was found lying dead in a bed in a shanty in Fourth avenue, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, occupied by Olwell. The man's face was covered with blood, the wall was spattered with blood, and a hatchet and the broken pieces of a chair were found stained with the same horrible evidence of crime. Olwell was questioned by the officers, and Policeman Goodenough, in his testimony to the Coroner's jury, stated that Olwell had fully acknowledged that he killed the man. The deceased and himself, he said, had drank whisky together the night before, and the deceased raised a hatchet and made a threatening motion with it, and Olwell warded it off with his hand. The two then sat down together and conversed, and, while they were conversing, the deceased picked up a chair and struck at Olwell with it. Olwell wrested the chair from him and knocked him down striking him four or five times. The deceased then asked to be placed upon the bed, and Olwell placed him there. Olwell was locked up to answer, and was indicted by the Grand Jury. It appeared on the statement of Assistant District Attorney Lyon yesterday that there was some trouble in procuring witnesses to identify the man killed as James Orr. Mr. Lyon said that he was ready to go on with the trial if Mr. Howe, the counsel for the prisoner, would waive this point. Mr. Howe said that he would be obliged to take advantage of it. It was therefore found necessary that the indictment against Olwell should be returned to the Grand Jury, and a new indictment brought against him for the murder of an "unknown man." The case will be brought up again on Monday next.

COURT NOTES.

Edward Brady, arrested in this district on a charge of running an illicit distillery in the Eastern District, was held yesterday, by Commissioner Shields, to await a warrant of removal.

On a point raised yesterday, in the United States District Court, Judge Blatchford ruled that under the act of March 3, 1875, there could be no waiver of a jury, except in admiralty and equity cases.

In the United States District Court yesterday the Government recovered $700 penalties from the Long Island Railroad Company for violation of the internal revenue laws, in transporting empty liquor casks from which the brands and internal revenue stamps had not been removed.

The citation issued on the filing of the petition for the admission to probate of the will of ex-Police Commissioner Oliver Charlick was returnable yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings, but owing to the absence of witnesses an adjournment was taken to this morning.

The will of Mr. John G. Lightbody, the printing-ink manufacturer, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Hutchings. The testator left all his interest in his business to his partner, Mr. John Lewis Leib; bequeathed $10,000 to his brother, John C. Lightbody; $700 annuity to his sister Mary, and all the rest of his estate, valued at about $100,000, to his widow, Louisa A.

Alfred C. Short was held by Commissioner Shields yesterday, on a charge of having attempted to pass a counterfeit $20 note, purporting to have been issued by the Merchants' National Bank, of this City, on a store-keeper named Ephraim Jacobs, and at several saloons. He gave no further account of how he came into possession of the note than the statement that he had "got it to buy grave-stones with."

William Smith, alias Riley, who stole a pocket-book and fourteen pairs of kid gloves from Lettie McGraw, of No. 601 Lexington avenue, pleaded guilty to petit larceny in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Mary Anderson, for stealing a pocket-book containing $3 from Eliza McCarthy, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

George Velleman, who has paid special tax to sell cigars at No. 336 Washington Market, was held yesterday, by Commissioner Shields, on a charge of peddling cigars without payment of special tax. The permit to sell cigars at a fixed place does not include the right to peddle them. The place at which Velleman had paid tax to sell cigars is a butcher-stall, where no cigars are sold, and Velleman resorted to a subterfuge to escape giving a bond, which is required of cigar peddlers.

STONE-THROWING IN THE STREETS.

William Lyons, a boy, fifteen years of age, was yesterday tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Brady on the bench, for murder in the first degree. Messrs. Kintzing and Mott appeared as counsel in his defense, and interposed a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. On April 24, 1874, Lyons and several other boys had a street fight, and threw stones at each other. A little girl, named Mary Ann Davis, who was passing by the place, was hit in the head by one of the stones thrown by the prisoner. Her skull was badly fractured, and her death resulted. On the trial yesterday several witnesses were called to testify to the good character of the boy. Assistant District Attorney Lyon, who represented the prosecution, accepted the plea offered, and Mr. Kintzing appealed to the court for leniency in passing sentence, urging in behalf of the prisoner that he had no acquaintance with the little girl, and could, therefore, have had no intention of hitting her. Judge Brady questioned the boy, who gave straightforward answers, and told a clear story. The Judge said that he was inclined to look upon the case mercifully, and, though the throwing of stones in the street was a highly reprehensible practice, and likely, as in the present instance, to be attended with fatal results, he did not feel it his duty to consign the boy to State Prison, and thereby blast his prospects in life. He thereupon sentenced him to the House of Refuge.

THE EDITOR OF THE FREE LANCE SUED.

A weekly paper, under the the title of the *Free Lance*, whose avowed mission is the free criticism of politicians and other public men, was issued lately under the avowed editorship and proprietorship of A. M. Soteldo, Jr., although it is reported that it is the property of a well-known newspaper publisher. The *Free Lance* published an editorial leader under the head of "An Honest Man's Friend," of which the following were the first two paragraphs:

"The bosom companion and favorite lieutenant of John Kelly is Richard Croker, a Coroner of this City, at present under indictment for murder. To Croker, as such lieutenant, 'honest' John leaves the distribution of the patronage allotted to Kelly's ward, the Twenty-first. Croker then is the man who dictates on behalf of Kelly the appointments made by Wickham's new Commissioners for the Twenty-first Ward, and we submit the names and records of a few of them.

Patrick H. Maguire, who appears upon the City payroll as Edward H. Maguire, is a Clerk of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Maguire has been convicted of picking pockets, and was some time since compelled to take a hasty departure from the City because of a charge made against him of stealing some furs from a Mrs. Murphy and a Mrs. Cogswell."

Following these were other paragraphs of a similar character denunciatory of other appointees. Mr. Maguire, on reading the article, was very indignant, and denounced it as utterly false and malicious, and threatened to institute a suit against Mr. Soteldo. This threat he has carried out by commencing proceedings in the Marine Court to recover damages for the publication. In this suit an order of arrest was issued against Mr. Soteldo, and placed in Order of Arrest Clerk Quincy's hands for service, bail being fixed at $5,000, but up to the time of the closing of the Sheriff's office yesterday Mr. Soteldo had not been arrested.

HORSE-CAR THIEVES.

On Thursday night Rev. J. N. Matthews, a colored Baptist clergyman residing at No. 53 Barrett street, Brooklyn, was robbed of his watch while riding on the rear platform of a Fourteenth street car by two young thieves. One was seized by Mr. Matthews and other passengers, and detained until an officer took him into custody; the other escaped. The thief, who gave the name of Charles Williams, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, of the Yorkville Police Court, and committed for examination. Before his case had been disposed of, a young man in the court-room who betrayed great anxiety to communicate with the prisoner was identified by Mr. Matthews as the confederate. He was immediately arrested and similarly disposed of. He protested his innocence, and said his name was George Stephens.

FUN FOR ONE BUT NOT FOR THE MANY.

Herman Smith, of No. 235 East Houston street, entered the fancy goods store of Charles Schneider, No. 111 Delancey street, on Thursday, and took away a bundle of goods valued at $6. Upon Officer Intermann, of the Tenth Precinct, attempting to arrest him, he pulled out a huge carving knife and threatened to cut the officer into mince-meat. He was overpowered, however, and arrested before he could do any injury. He was brought before Justice Morgan, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, where he stated that he was on a spree the whole day, and only stole the property for fun. "Did you also carry this villainous-looking knife for fun?" asked the Judge. The prisoner replied that that was his only object. "Well," answered the Judge, "I will hold you in $1,500 bail just for fun on two charges, one of larceny and the other of carrying concealed weapons."

REDDY THE BLACKSMITH'S SISTER.

Patrick Holland and Patrick Lynaght were arrested and held at the Tombs Police Court, on Thursday, on the charge of stealing a quantity of silverware and hats from an express wagon, a portion of the property having been found in a carriage in James street, in which vehicle they were riding about on a drunken spree. Yesterday Mary Bossuet, a sister of "Reddy the Blacksmith," was arrested at her saloon, No. 58 James street, and arraigned at the Tombs Police Court on a charge of having been concerned with Holland and Lynaght in the robbery. She gave $1,000 bail to answer, Bernard Golden, of No. 73 Park street, becoming her surety.

THE FRENCH CHURCH.

At a meeting of the Vestry of the French Church du St. Esprit, held May 20, 1875, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, First—That in accordance with the expressed wishes of the congregation assembled on the 12th May, 1875, Rev. Léon Pons, the officiating minister, be and he hereby is chosen and elected Rector of this church, and that be be installed and inducted into office at the earliest possible day according to the forms of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this diocese.

Resolved, Second—That the Vestry have seen with regret that publicity has been given to false accusations emanating from a single source directed against the officiating minister, and also to reports as false as they are absurd in reference to a meeting of the congregation, which was conducted with unexceptionable order and decorum.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TURF.

SPRING MEETING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The third day of the meeting at Fleetwood Park was a complete success, both in the attendance of spectators and the character of the trotting. The weather was very hot and sultry, the grand stand being crowded. The track was in admirable condition, and fast time was the order of the day. The programme called for two races, the first being for a purse of $1,500 for horses that had never beaten 2:34, which closed with thirteen entries. All presented themselves for the word, and a grand contest was generally expected. In this the spectators were not disappointed, for a more closely contested struggle has not been witnessed this year. The knowing ones selected Ned Forrest out of the lot as the most probable winner, and he brought $115. Hannah D. was second choice at $100, Tanner Boy bringing $50, and the field, $100. The knowing ones dropped heavily on the race, their troubles commencing in the first heat, which was won by Effie Dean very easily in 2:30¾. The speculators were surprised at this, and, not knowing what to do, waited until after the second heat. As soon as the word was given Effie Dean broke up very badly and was distanced. Hannah D. won the heat in 2:27½, the fastest time of the race, Ned Forrest second, and Matt Tanner third. There was now a rush on Hannah D., and she brought $100, Ned Forrest $60, and the field $40. The third heat was captured by Forrest after a fine struggle with Matt Tanner, and then he brought $50, and the field $60. In the fourth heat, Tanner made a beautiful effort on the homestretch, and beat Forrest home by half a length. Things were now very much mixed, and Tanner sold for $110, and the field $65. He won the next two heats, and the race, and the knowing ones were taken back at the unexpected result.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N. Y., Friday, May 21.—Purse $1,500 for horses that had never beat 2:34; mile heats, three in five, in harness; $900 to the first, $400 to the second, $200 to the third.

J. Murphy's b. g. Matt Tanner	6	3	2	1	1	1
Wright & Norcross' b. g. Ned Forrest	0	2	1	2	4	5
A. B. De Hart's b. m. Hannah D.	0	1	6	3	3	4
J. Troul's s. m. Lady Whitman	11	9	7	4	3	2
W. Thom's r. g. Fred Tyler	5	6	3	8	2	3
W. C. Trimble's br. m. Zephyr	4	4	3	5	5	dr.
G. T. Whitson's b. m. Pauline	8	10	9	9	6	dr.
M. Roden's ch. g. Dan Bryant	7	5	5	6	8	dr.
I. Woodruff's b. g. Catskill (late Reserve)	13	7	8	7	dr.	
R. J. Anderson's r. m. Rosa Sonburg	12	8	10	dis.		
B. Mace's b. m. Lena Case	10	11	dr.			
J. H. Goldsmith's b. m. Effie Dean	1	dis.				
H. Howe's b. g. Prince	9	dis.				

THE 2:24 PURSE.

The second race of the day was the purse of $2,500 for horses that had never beaten 2:24, which closed with nine entries, and eight of them responded to the summons of the judges. This was another splendid race, and so divided were the honors that darkness interposed an obstacle to a conclusion of the struggle, and the decisive heat was necessarily deferred until to-day. There was very little betting done previous to the start, as the horses were considered so evenly matched that it was a rather hazardous undertaking to pick out the winner from such a field. Music, however, won the first heat, and this set the straws for the betting fraternity, and she brought $125, Daniels $80, and the field $55. The second heat was a dead one between Vanity Fair and Mystic in 2:24¼, the fastest heat of the race. Now Vanity Fair was the favorite against the entire field, but again Music upset the calculations of the Mace party, as she won the heat after a very fine contest with Mystic. In scoring for the fourth heat one of the reins of Mystic gave way, but his driver (Martin) was equal to the emergency, for he sprang from his sulky to the horse's back, and by his presence of mind averted a disaster. His conduct elicited loud and prolonged applause from the spectators, and he was the hero of the day. The heat was won by Tanner Boy after a fine effort, and Music was second. Music was now backed against the field, but Vanity Fair capturing the fifth heat, he was backed against the field; but Tanner Boy again came to the front in the sixth heat, and then he sold at two to one over the field. The seventh heat was hotly contested by Vanity Fair, Tanner Boy, and Music, and the former won. It was now too dark to trot another heat, and the judges postponed the conclusion of the race until to-day at 1 o'clock.

SUMMARY.

Purse No. 6—$2,500; for horses that had never beaten 2:24; mile heats, three in five, in harness; $1,250 to the first, $600 to the second, $400 to the third, and $250 to the fourth.

D. Mace's br. g. Vanity Fair	6	0	3	3	1	4	1
H. Kelly's gr. g. Tanner Boy	3	6	4	1	2	1	2
W. C. Trimble's s. m. Music	1	5	1	2	5	2	3
Northrup & Martin's b. g. Mystic	2	0	2	4	3	3	4
C. S. Green's ch. g. Geo. B. Daniels	5	4	6	5	3	r.o.	
T. C. Eckerson's b. g. Everett Ray	7	3	5	6	6	r.o.	
B. Mace's gr. g. Crown Prince	4	7	7	7	7	r.o.	
T. O'Connor's b. g. George	8	dr.					
W. H. Harrison's s. m. Susie	dr.						

POOL SELLING ON THE FLEETWOOD TROTS.

UNFINISHED 2:24 PURSE.

Vanity Fair	$50	$60
Music	50	50
Field	30	30
Total	$130	$140

2:39 CLASS.

Walsh	$25	$30
Rescue	18	20
Little Dorrit	12	15
Field	40	45
Total	$95	$110

2:22 CLASS.

Hopeful	$60	$75
Sensation	20	25
Kansas Chief	16	20
Total	$96	$120

LOUISVILLE JOCKEY CLUB—FIFTH DAY OF THE SUMMER MEETING.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—The fifth day's races of the Louisville Jockey Club were run in the mud. A drenching rain prevailed throughout the forenoon and during the contests, making the track exceedingly heavy. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the attendance was large, the main attraction being the race for the Gentlemen's Cup.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—The Tennessee Stake, for two-year olds; $25 entrance; play or pay; (winners of the Louisville Ladies' or Alexander Stakes to carry five pounds extra;) association to add $250; $100 to second horse; dash of three-quarters of a mile; thirty entries; fifteen started.

Williams & Owing's ch. c. Creedmoor, by Asteroid, out of imp. Target, by Rifleman	1
G. W. Stewart's ch. c. Tecumseh, by imp. Gen. Athol, out of Volga, by imp. Glencoe	2
T. G. Nichols' b. g. Vagrant, by Virgil, out of Lazy, by imp. Scythian	3
Ch. c. Glasgow, by War Dance	0
Gardner's ch. f., by Lexington	0
Hudson's ch. f., by Planet	0
Ch. c. Malanistic, by Planet	0
B. c. Grit, by Melbourne	0
Funk's br. c., by Virgil	0
Ch. c. Russ Butler, by War Dance	0
B. c. Mediator, by Daniel Boone	0
B. c. Ceylon, by Asteroid	0
B. c. Vigil, by Virgil	0
B. c. Melnotte, by Melbourne	0
Congressman	0

Time—1:22½.

In the pools just before the race Creedmoor was the favorite, from the fact of his having previously made good time in mud. The favorite won easily by two lengths.

SECOND RACE.—The Gentlemen's Cup, value, $250; members of this or any other club to ride; 160 pounds minimum weight; dash of one and one-eighth miles. Three entries; two started.

A. Trigg Moss, of the Louisville Jockey Club, riding Misfortune	1
Major John H. Coster, United States Army, of the America Jockey Club, riding Oxmore	2

Time—2:11½.

Misfortune came in only a neck ahead.

THIRD RACE.—Association purse, $300; mile heats; $50 to second horse. Four entries; all started:

S. J. Salyer's Bill Bruce, 3 years, by Enquirer	1	1
F. Lloyd's Mainsail, 3 years, by Jack Malone	2	2
R. B. Cheatham's Vanderbilt, 4 years, by Vandal	3	dis.
J. W. Weldon's Little Flirt, 6 years, by Ulverstone	dis.	

Time—1:52, 1:53½.

Bill Bruce was the favorite in the pools against the field, and won both heats easily.

POOL-SELLING ON THE LOUISVILLE RACES.

The racing at Louisville will close to-day. Six races will be run, the first being the Clark Stake, for three-year olds, two miles, which closed with twenty-nine entries, and thirteen will start, viz: Orel, Emma C, Searcher, Voltigeur, Calvin, Big Sandy, Playmate, Millionaire, Steinbok, Van Dorn, Volcano, and Eleme. The second race is a dash of three miles, with Monmouth, Excel, Arizona, Big Fellow, and Coxmore. The third race is a consolation purse, mile heats, in which are Astral, Enlister, Georgie Bowman, Lillie Knight, and Puss Brodnax. The fourth race is a handicap, mile heats, with Whisper, 102 pounds; Misfortune, 92 pounds; Kilburn, 85 pounds; Prang, 80 pounds; Little Flirt, 77 pounds; Mary L., 90 pounds. The fifth race is for three-year olds, one mile, winners excluded, and the entries are Mainsail and Warfare. The sixth race is one of five furlongs, with Searcher, Fair Play, Worcester, McCreery, Sue Winn, Misfortune, and Effie Moore. The pools on three of these races last night were as follows:

CLARK STAKE.

Calvin	$50	$50
Big Sandy	40	50
Volcano	30	40
Field	25	25
Total	$145	$165

THREE MILES.

Monmouth	$50	$50
Arizona	25	22
Bigfellow	15	16
Excel / Oxmore	5	8
Total	$95	$96

MILE HEATS—HANDICAP.

Misfortune	$50	$40
Mary L.	25	20
Whisper	20	20
Kilburn	20	15
Little Flirt	10	8
Prang	10	8
Total	$135	$111

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

A STAY IN MR. PORTER'S ARGUMENT.

HENRY C. BOWEN STILL IN DEFENDANT'S PATH—THE INCONGRUITIES OF THE PLAINTIFF'S CASE—THE ACCUSATION—THE ADJOURNMENT OF COURT AT RECESS—MR. BEACH SEEKS TO KNOW HOW LONG THE DEFENSE WILL CONTINUE TO SUM UP—THE TRIAL GOOD FOR TWO WEEKS MORE.

Another great crowd, among them an unusual number of women, greeted the opening of the third day of Judge Porter's appeal in behalf of the defendant. Fully one-half of those present were members of Plymouth Church. All the old attendants of that class were in their accustomed places, and among the new faces were Rev. Mr. Corey, Mr. William Hill, of East Hampton, Mass.; Mr. B. F. Bowles, of Springfield, Mass.; Hon. Mr. Lyman, of the same State; Prof. Rossiter W. Raymond and Capt. Raymond, his son, Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. Col. Harry Beecher. Miss Catherine Beecher and Judge Porter arrived together as the clock pointed to the hour of 11. Judge Neilson entered at the same moment, accompanied by Prof. Patten, of Chicago; J. M. Stevenson, of the New-York American Tract Society; P. H. Meyers, of Auburn, N. Y.; Dr. S. J. Darren, of New-York City; Samuel McLean, Esq., of Brooklyn; ex-Judge Garrison, of Brooklyn; Melville C. Smith, of New-York; Corporation Counsel De Witt, of Brooklyn, and Associate Judge Reynolds, to all of whom he gave seats beside him on the bench. Mr. Tilton was two minutes late. Among the audience was a blind man. The atmosphere of the court-room was insupportably close and foul, although all the windows and doors were thrown open to their fullest capacity. The installment of Judge Porter's speech delivered yesterday was less eloquent than that of the day before—it abounded less in flights of fancy, in scathing invective, in beautiful illustrations, and in appeals to the feelings of the jury. But it was more argumentative, more of an address to the judgment of his hearers, and consequently more impressive than what had preceded. Its ingenuity challenged admiration if not conviction. It was listened to with absorbed attention throughout, though in many passages a sudden sinking of the orator's voice caused the greater portion of the audience to lose the points which he made.

At 11:10 o'clock, Judge Porter recommenced his attack on Mr. Bowen. Running all through the thread of the plaintiff's case, he said, are seen such cunningly devised false issues as the letter obtained from Bessie Turner, in which she says it is untrue that Tilton carried her "screaming" from her room to his—issues devised for the purpose of throwing an air of seeming improbability over possible testimony that needed only to be told to convince. It was Henry C. Bowen's interest to destroy the man who edited the *Christian Union;* but Henry C. Bowen was a man who never got himself into a scrape—if he knew it. In the exercise of this caution on the only point on which his testimony was material, instead of contradicting the editor of the *Christian Union,* he corroborated him. The question whether the interview of Dec. 26, 1870, took place at Deacon Freeland's house or not is utterly immaterial to this issue, and besides the preponderance of evidence is in Mr. Beecher's favor. Henry C. Bowen is not a man who when in pursuit of an enemy strikes needless blows to cause death. The speaker argued that Bowen had been told by Tilton only about improper advances. Had Mr. Beecher been guilty such a message as even that would have blasted his very eye balls. On the contrary he was cool and treated it as a message from a maniac in a mad-house. Bowen, seeing this evidence of innocence, forebore to follow up the charge. Then Bowen had—unwittingly it may be—knocked the corner-stone from under the conspiracy by testifying that Tilton was a perjured liar when he swore that at the end of that last week of 1870 he had received no notice that he was to be discharged from the *Independent* and Brooklyn *Union*. Now the jury could understand why during that week Tilton and Moulton were as close as two interlocked snakes. Tilton, unscrupulous in everything else, was not likely to be scrupulous in his warfare on Mr. Beecher. Moulton here came in for a characterization as "a restless intrigant, a born diplomatist," who "believed diplomacy to be the highest culture of the art of lying." The fight was between Tilton and Bowen, and Beecher was sought as an auxiliary. Tilton said "I have no case. If Bowen does not give me some proof of the truth of my charges I am destroyed." "Oh Theodore, you needed allies." Here was a necessity for silencing Beecher; of turning him against Bowen. The speaker believed that Mr. Beecher's saying some years before that Tilton's was "a very pretty house," that he "would like to live there," formed the sole foundation for the charge of improper proposals. Mrs. Tilton, he said, was persuaded that during the week between Christmas and New-Year's, 1870, there was a conspiracy in Beecher's house to ruin Tilton and her, and, for the purpose of his and her defense, it was necessary to have some charge that would paralyze the conspirators. That is the whole explanation of the letter of accusation extorted from Mrs. Tilton on the night of Dec. 29, 1870.

It was evident, he continued, that on that stormy Friday night Frank Moulton took Mr. Beecher down to Theodore Tilton's house, not with a view to Mr. Beecher's destruction, but to that of Henry C. Bowen and the reinstatement of Theodore Tilton. For three years thereafter they worked together to keep a simple-minded man in their power—a man who had confidence in his fellow-men; who, like Mrs. Tilton, was ever ready to take the blame on himself to save another. How does it happen that a man who has been dishonored finds it necessary to resort to such a stratagem to get an interview with the dishonorer? There was but one person on earth who could write a message to induce Henry Ward Beecher to consent to an interview with the man who had sent him the insolent letter of the previous Monday.

The speaker then appealed to the jury to say if there had been a shadow of truth in Tilton's charge that when the question of a separation between her and her husband came up Henry Ward Beecher would have sent his wife to Tilton's wife to learn her story from her. He asked them whether, if she had made such a confession, her Pastor would have been in her house at her request in the following August, and they would have had a private interview in her bed-chamber with her husband's connivance. He asked them if it were true that she had confessed and Tilton had forgiven her. When the question of a separation came up four years afterward, who would be the most likely to leave the other—the injured husband or the guilty wife. Where, he asked, until Theodore Tilton set the example, was an instance to be found in the history of the whole world where a husband who had forgiven his wife, who had children by her, who professed to love her, afterward took from her a certificate of her guilt, with which to denounce her to Frank Moulton. Such a thing was utterly incredible. This man (pointing to Mr. Tilton) has done mean things and base things; but that thing is so mean and base that even he would have revolted from it.

Judge Porter then took up the letter of accusation itself. He argued that it contained nothing more than a charge of improper proposals, quoting the letter of retraction to show this to be true. The letter of accusation, whatever it was, was confessedly in existence through 1871, and during a large part of 1872. If the greater charge was anywhere it was there. This (pointing to Tilton) was the man who was constantly insinuating to those he supposed to be Beecher's enemies that Beecher was guilty of adultery, who hated Beecher and would have liked to destroy him; yet he never showed to a living being a paper signed by Elizabeth R. Tilton accusing Henry Ward Beecher of the greater crime. Moulton, who testified that he would have taken Beecher's life, who "swore like a fiend," never mentioned such a paper to any one. It was destroyed, he said, but not until after the payment of the $7,000 by Bowen. Where is that paper? Where are the short-hand notes of it? Where is there a copy of it? Moulton, who says he was not such a fool as to destroy the letter of contrition, destroyed an alleged confession of guilt, the most important paper in the case. There never was such a paper. Then taking up the pistol interview, Judge Porter gave an admirable air of plausibility to Mr. Beecher's account of how Moulton induced him to give up the letter of retraction by laying the blame of everything that had been done upon Mrs. Morse, and persuading him that he had been instrumental in breaking up Theodore's household, and should join hands with Moulton in reinstating Tilton. What should be expected of a clergyman, petted by women and flattered by men. Hard-headed men of the world cannot easily understand what Beecher did do. Was he to tell his wife or his friends of the Church that he had been placed in the ignominous position of being accused by a woman of respectability? If there were 12,000 Henry Ward Beechers in the world the jury could possibly judge of how Mr. Beecher should act by comparison with the acts of other Henry Ward Beechers. But there are no more 12,000 Henry Ward Beechers in the world than there are (in a tone of infinite contempt) 12,000 Theodore Tiltons. [Laughter.] Yet it seems that a sort of Procrustes bed has been fashioned which Henry Ward Beecher is made to fill and Theodore Tilton fixes the dimensions he shall occupy. What did Mr. Beecher do? He wrote simply these words: "I have trusted this to my friend Moulton in confidence. H. W. Beecher." Yet these men say that having Mrs. Tilton's confession of guilt they needed such additional evidence as that, and that having received that they burned the other.

It being now 1 o'clock Judge Porter ceased speaking. Mr. Beach arose and corrected a gross blunder in the *Tribune's* report of Thursday's proceedings. Mr. Evarts followed him with an appeal for an adjournment, the heat being so oppressive that Judge Porter, in his delicate state of health, did not deem his strength adequate to continuing in the afternoon. Mr. Beach said that he had long ago resigned himself to the fatality of this case in all its tedious prolongations. [Laughter.] Although he deprecated any unnecessary delay in finishing, he would feel obliged to give his consent to an adjournment, if going on would cause his friend Judge Porter any inconvenience. Judge Neilson thereupon ordered an adjournment, but Mr. Beach arose to his feet again, and asked the counsel on the other side to give him some intimation of the probable length of time they would consume. Mr. Evarts had said that not more than five days at the furthest would be taken up in the speeches of the defense, and, under those circumstances, the duty of answering had devolved on him alone. It now seemed as though the summing up of the other side was to be greatly lengthened out, and as he proposed to take only a couple of days, some limit should be put to a debate which was getting to be so unequal. Mr. Evarts would only promise that no additional argument would spring out of the adjournment. Mr. Beach retorted that that gave no idea of what length of time was to be consumed by the defense. [Laughter.] He thought some intimation should be given of the intentions of counsel. Judge Neilson thought it very desirable. He had gotten a notion somewhere—he did not know where—that the defense would take all next week. He had written to a friend in the country, who was very anxious to hear Mr. Beach, not to come down until week after next. [Laughter.] Mr. Evarts said that he had refused an important offer from Washington for the end of next week so as to have the pleasure of listening to Mr. Beach. Mr. Beach said that all that was very complimentary, no doubt, but it contained no information in regard to the main issue. [Laughter.] Judge Neilson said he would answer for it that the defense would finish next week. If they did not he would make them work on Saturday. [Laughter.] Mr. Evarts suggested "And even Sunday, also." [Renewed laughter.] An adjournment was then taken until Monday morning.

After the adjournment Mr. Beecher held a grand levee. A throng of admirers filed past him, shaking his hand and offering their congratulations, for a full half hour. Judge Porter also came in for a full share of their attentions. He will hardly get through with his argument before Tuesday's recess, and Mr. Evarts will probably lap over into Monday week, unless Judge Neilson enforces his threat of holding court next Saturday. Mr. Beach will then consume the next three or four days, and on Friday morning Judge Neilson will probably begin his charge. He thinks he will not occupy more than a single day, but the likelihood is that part, if not all, of the following Monday will elapse before its completion, the length of the charge being dependent upon the length of the speeches of counsel. The general opinion is that the jury will at least take a long time to make up their minds, if they do not disagree, which seems most probable. Should they be unable to agree at once, they will probably be kept together a long time, and every chance will be exhausted before Judge Neilson will consent to their discharge. In this latter event, Mr. Evarts will immediately move for a new trial; and should the verdict be against his client, will at once give notice of appeal.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

Ex-Judge Porter at 11:10 o'clock resumed his address as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: If you will pardon me, in compliance with the suggestions of my associates, I will call your attention briefly to the testimony of Mr. Bowen, in order that its importance may not be magnified unduly. To us his testimony is not injurious. To the other side, unless I mistake the effect of it, it is not merely injurious but damning, if believed, a qualification which I ought to add in the case of Mr. Bowen in deference to the opinions on the other side. Mr. Beecher had testified that on the occasion of the interview at which Mr. Bowen presented to him Theodore Tilton's demand that he should leave Plymouth Church and the City of Brooklyn, a conversation occurred between him and Mr. Bowen in which Mr. Bowen communicated to him statements flagrantly injurious to the moral character of Tilton, and in which Beecher himself, with a full conviction, at the time, of the truth of what he uttered, declared that Theodore Tilton was an immoral and tainted man, unfit to be intrusted with the charge of a great religious newspaper. Mr. Beecher states that he communicated to him information which he had recently received from Mrs. Tilton, and that he also communicated to him the facts which he had learned in the interview that occurred between Miss Turner and himself. As usual, the device of the rhetorician is to get up a false issue. That was illustrated, for instance, in reference to the charge made by Bessie Turner that he carried her from her room to his own on a particular occasion, in respect of which she complained of personal indignity. That cunning rhetorician knew that if the story was told to the world as the girl told it, it may carry conviction, but by the insertion of a single expression tending to render it incredible, or, at least, improbable, he contrived that cunning letter in which she is made to say that the story "that Theodore Tilton carried me screaming from my bedroom to his own, is untrue." The same rhetorical art you saw at the close of this case, when he felt that he was going down, down; it was needful for him to come back to the stand and swear down Bessie Turner once more. Instead of joining issue on the great facts to which she had testified, he joined issue with her in the solitary expressions, as for instance, the allusion where she imputed to him the expression of the gray hairs, and he does that by the insertion of a single sentence which he thinks will render it improbable, and he gets over the effects of it, and then says I had no gray hairs then, forgetting the letter that he had written, in which three years before, he complained that he had gray hairs. Again we find running through the whole thread of this conspiracy the same device in the cunning papers which were prepared from time to time by him, copied by Moulton, and submitted to Mr. Beecher, in order to induce him to give countenance to the statements, overlooking those petty points thrown in to which importance could be attached afterward. And in dealing in this case with Mr. Beecher's interests they ask themselves how is it to be done?

BOWEN AND BEECHER.

Here is Bowen. What can we do, what will we do with him? In the first place, he is Beecher's enemy—one good point. In the next place, it can do him no good in this case to swear against me, for I am down. I am no longer contributor to the *Independent;* and, whatever his feeling toward me may be, Bowen's interest, that which touches the tender nerve of the pocket—Bowen's interest—that he will consult. Here is the man who goes down to edit the *Christian Union.* What can we safely ask him? Now, there is no doubt that he told this story about Bessie Turner; but there is one thing that Henry C. Bowen will never do—he will never swear himself into a scrape if he knows it. I will prove by him that Mr. Beecher did not advise my dismissal from the *Independent;* that will do. Well, but, says Brother Morris, Mr. Beecher don't swear that he did; no matter for that it is a good enough issue, Sam, for the jury. Well, but we have got to meet Beecher's own testimony. What he swears is that he told Henry C. Bowen that you were an immoral man; that you had offered improper overtures to your adopted daughter—touch that lightly—and they did. Mr. Bowen, did you—did Mr. Beecher advise you to dismiss Theodore Tilton from the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union?* Positively, no. Did Mr. Beecher mention the name of Bessie Turner? No. And so on with a series of questions which might be supposed by a person who had not heard Mr. Beecher's testimony, to be aimed at something that had preceded. Every question tendering a false issue upon the fact, except one, and that was—where was the evidence. And that was ready in Mr. Tilton's house. Now, gentlemen, that would be all very well, if after the direct examination, there were to be no cross-examination. But we find Mr. Bowen, on his cross-examination, compelled by my learned associate, to admit that Mr. Beecher did, at the interview—or at the one place or the other—Mr. Beecher did tell him of matters that were new to him in respect to Theodore Tilton; that Mr. Beecher did arraign him for private immorality with women; that Mr. Beecher occupied half an hour in giving details, which had now escaped his recollection, and in regard to the persons whom, as he did not then know, he did not now remember. So that upon the only point upon which his testimony was material, Henry C. Bowen, instead of contradicting the editor of the *Christian Union,* confirms him. And that confirmation made still stronger when we come to the report he made that night, on his return to his own house, to his associate editor, in which he recounted the transaction to Eggleston, as Mr. Beecher here, five years afterward, has told you, and without a comparison of notes. There is, however, in this connection a matter that should not be overlooked. Mr. Bowen undertakes to contradict Mr. Beecher as to the locality of that conversation. It is utterly immaterial for every purpose in this cause, except as a simple means of ascertaining the truthfulness of witnesses. It strangely happens that Mr. Beecher is corroborated in that regard, not only by affirmative evidence, but by the circumstantial evidence, which, to the intelligent mind, is more satisfactory and conclusive even than affirmative evidence. Where was that interview? Take Tilton's narrative. What had Bowen promised? That he would take that note right up to Mr. Beecher's, and present it immediately after the interview. What more do we find? It was in the afternoon that the promise was made. What more? It was in the afternoon that the promise was to be fulfilled, even Bowen admits. Why not so? Bowen meant either to be true to Tilton or to be false to him. In either case his road lay right straight to Columbia Heights. If he meant to be true to him, as Frank Moulton told him the moment that he stated that he had seen this letter, he went around with that to secure an alliance. No grass grew under the feet of Henry C. Bowen when he went on that day, as he was rushing with this message to cut the bond of friendship between Beecher and Tilton, and to form that bond of friendship which was to be so valuable between Beecher and Bowen. If his purpose was hostile, Henry C. Bowen is not the man who, when he is in pursuit of an enemy, and has with him a weapon of death, seeks witnesses. If he went to the house of Henry Ward Beecher intending, as Tilton did, to stab him to the heart, he did not want Deacon Freeland there nor any of his household. He went to deliver the simple letter, the delivery of which, if Beecher was a guilty man, would paralyze him upon the instant. If Henry Ward Beecher had been guilty with Theodore Tilton's wife, as he would have you believe, and that message had been brought to him by the hand of Henry C. Bowen, his bitterest enemy, have you any doubt whatever of the effect of it? Bowen! Gentlemen, when Bowen started on that mission he did not know what the truth was; of course he did not suppose adultery, because Tilton had not charged that, but he charged guilt that was just as fatal to a minister of the Gospel, he had charged improper and dishonorable proposals by a clergyman to a communicant in his own church. Bowen did not know whether it was true or false when he went up to this interview. When he gets there he hands Mr. Beecher the letter; he reads it and thrusts it in his pocket. Now observe. Bowen had no interest in the matter. How did it concern him? He had delivered a letter which the old dominie put in his pocket. He has no doubt about dismissing this man—he told him on Monday he was going to dismiss him. He didn't want to know anything more of mischief against Theodore Tilton; he has made enough already. He knows him to be a scoundrel and he is going to attack him. Bowen tells you that after that letter was put into Mr. Beecher's pocket, he said: "What about this letter?" "That letter? Why, he is crazy!" That settled the question with Bowen. "This is one of Theodore's lies. There is no truth in it. If this man were guilty, such a message as that would startle him and blast his very eyeballs as he read it." But he is as cool, as calm, as indifferent as if it had been a message from a lunatic and a madman, and the only answer he has to make is "he is crazy." Why did not Bowen go away? His errand was accomplished. He had carried the letter and delivered it, and got his answer. Why did he not go? He forgets. His memory is treacherous. Somehow or other he stays, and somehow or other, as he admits, he gets to talking about Theodore Tilton, and somehow or other he does tell Mr. Beecher that since he dismissed him from the editorship, and retained him only as contributor, he keeps getting from all quarters admonitions against retaining him, even in connection with the Brooklyn *Union* and the correspondence of the *Independent.* What then? Now, he has certainly got through with his letter, why don't he go? He don't. He stays. He thinks he did not ask any question, but he does remember there was talk, and what the talk was he don't remember, except that the talk was by Mr. Beecher and about Theodore Tilton's immoralities, and that something was said about those immoralities in connection with a person in his own house. Now, gentlemen, you have both accounts of the interview; which is most probable—Bowen's version of it or the version of Mr. Beecher, so far as they differ? It is true that Bowen was in the habit of having frequent meetings with Deacon Freeland on business, but we find when we come to call Mr. Freeland to the stand there never was but one meeting between Henry Ward Beecher and Mr. Bowen at his house, and that was in the beginning of the year, of which this was the end.

WHICH IS TO BE BELIEVED, BOWEN OR BEECHER?

Which will you believe—Bowen, or Beecher and Freeland? Am I right about the circumstances? Frank Moulton made a memorandum that afternoon at 3:45 P. M. "T. T. communicated to me the fact that he had just sent to Henry Ward Beecher, by Henry C. Bowen, a demand that he quit the City of Brooklyn." Bowen is mistaken about his sending his son at 2 o'clock to make an appointment that afternoon with Deacon Freeland for a meeting with Beecher. At 3:45 o'clock, Theodore Tilton got to Frank Moulton's, and Frank Moulton made this note, feeling the importance of the occasion, and Bowen, himself, admits that the last thing done at that interview was to deliver this very note to him for transmission to Beecher. Which is right? Connect this with the subsequent report of Eggleston, and you will see that even if Henry C. Bowen had had the courage to make an issue with Henry Ward Beecher, it would have been an issue which would have cast him down. But he dodged it. Not so when it comes to the others. In regard to Tilton, there is no dodging the issue. Tilton has sworn before you, again and again, and on this very trial, on the 26th of December, 1870, he sat secure in his position connected with the *Independent* and with the Brooklyn *Union*, and with a salary of $15,000 a year; that he had nothing to tempt him into a controversy with Mr. Bowen; nothing to tempt him into a warfare with Mr. Beecher; nothing to tempt him to get an accusation which would enable him, in such a warfare, to bring Beecher over to his side, and to use him as against Bowen. But Henry C. Bowen is made, in the hands of Providence, the unwilling means it may be, but still the effectual means of striking out the corner-stone from beneath this conspiracy, and you are enabled to see first that the man who so swore is a perjured liar, and second, which is more important, that on that secular Christmas Day of 1870, Theodore Tilton had received right in the ferehead a blow which put him to his best endeavors to save not only his fortune, but his reputation and his all. He had been warned by one that day who, if we can trust his own description, was as cunning, as relentless, as remorseless as an Indian, that he was to fall, as he did, before the year went out. Now, we can understand, gentlemen, why it was that Frank Moulton and Theodore Tilton were as close together as two interlocked snakes through that week. Now, we can understand why it was that Henry Ward Beecher was the subject of these unexpected, and perhaps unwelcome, attentions from Mr. Bowen on the one hand, and Messrs. Tilton and Moulton on the other. An event, in which he had no concern had made him a person of great importance in the estimation of both these parties. Bowen says he went to Mr. Beecher, and admits that he told Mr. Beecher he was his friend. Mr. Beecher believed him, as he believed it when Frank Moulton told him that he too was his friend. Now, bear in mind, gentlemen, that this was a warfare in which Theodore Tilton, who showed scruple nowhere else, would be little likely to be scrupulous. He was not scrupulous, and you have noticed one thing in the reading of this correspondence as well as in the side revelations of this cause, that whenever Theodore Tilton was in trouble, there was a little woman under his roof who was in deeper trouble. Was he reproached abroad for infidelity to the marriage vow? He came home sad and sorrowful, and she saw in his face the visage of the Redeemer, bearing the burden of her sins. Does Henry C. Bowen turn upon him and say, "The time has come when you must fall, but for this week the axe shall be suspended?" the poor little woman in Livingston street is the one who is held responsible even for that. Is there a controversy between him and Mrs. Beecher at an earlier period, when she believes him to be treacherous to her husband, as treacherous to all else? the poor little woman in Livingston street takes the blame and is permitted no longer to enter the house whose threshold he cannot cross.

MOULTON IN CHARGE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

We find, too, that week that Moulton, the restless intriguant, the born diplomatist, who believes that the highest diplomacy is the highest culture of the art of lying and deceit, is busy. Plenty of occupation now! And these men gather together and form the plan of that campaign which is to result either in the destruction of Henry C. Bowen or in the downfall of Theodore Tilton. That was the controversy then. As to Mr. Beecher, he was regarded merely as an important neutral, who should be turned into an armed auxiliary, and who would be the auxiliary of the one if he was not allied with the other. But the fight was between Tilton and Bowen. Field Marshal Moulton is in charge of the campaign. "Theodore, you need allies." "What ally?" "You sent a note to Henry Ward Beecher. Henry C. Bowen was cunning. You signed it. Suppose he delivers his note and makes peace with the man to whom he delivers it, and leaves you to prove your case. What then?" "I have no case if Bowen abandons me; I have given to Mr. Beecher the power to ruin me. That peremptory demand, published in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, or read at the Friday night lecture-room, that insolent demand to Henry Ward Beecher, would blast me forever. Something must be done." "Theodore, something shall be done." "Well, what can we do? If Bowen fails me, if he don't furnish the proof that there was some good cause for my charges, I am destroyed." "Have you no charges of your own, Theodore?" "There was an old letter my wife wrote me some years ago, telling me that one night when Beecher was at my house, as he was going away he said, 'what a pretty house this is; I wish I lived here.' I told her, when I came home, that man meant something by that. She denied it, but I have never been satisfied about it. I believe that he meant an improper overture to her of indecent communion with him." "Where is Elizabeth?" "She is sick." "None the worse." Now, gentlemen, I do not go into details; I do not know what the words were; you don't. But we both know results; we know that here was the necessity of silencing Mr. Beecher. Here was the necessity ascertained, even Tilton admits the next day, for he says then Bowen wanted to cashier him; there was a necessity that something should be done that should turn Beecher against Bowen, something that should bring Beecher to the right hand of Tilton and enable him to co-operate with Moulton in reinstating him in the *Independent* or providing for him otherwise. What happens? Now, I do not want at this moment to go on with the testimony in this immediate connection. I would rather call your attention to a little document, some distance removed from this, which Tilton got up with the aid of his friend Carpenter, in the name of Elizabeth R. Tilton, and in her handwriting on the 16th December, 1872, to be shown to Rev. Dr. Storrs, with a view to the action of a Congregational council. You get Tilton's own version of what was the probable subject of conversation at these interviews that week at Mrs. Tilton's house. The document begins in this wise, or rather contains this. After allusion to the alleged communication to her husband of the fact in July, 1870, that Mr. Beecher had solicited her to be a wife to him, together with all that this implies, comes this striking passage. Here you have Theodore Tilton's version of the matter, six months afterward—that you observe is in December, 1870:

> "My husband felt impelled by the circumstance of a conspiracy against him, in which Mr. Beecher had taken part, to have an interview with Mr. Beecher."

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST TILTON!

There was, then, in this last week of 1870, between Christmas and New-Year's Day, a conspiracy against Theodore Tilton, in which Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were the actors, in which Tilton was to be a sufferer. What was that conspiracy that this woman was made to believe in, to certify to? Why, it was to have him turned out of the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union*. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher had been the adversaries of Bowen. Bowen himself admits that he was referred by Mr. Beecher to his wife, and that he saw her, and there learned the contents of the letters written by Mrs. Tilton to Mrs. Beecher or Mr. Beecher from the West. That was the conspiracy. There you perceive that the instrumentality that they employed was the threat of Bowen. The advice of Mr. Beecher, the information from Mrs. Beecher, to convince this little woman that there was a purpose on the part of Bowen and Beecher and Mrs. Beecher to destroy him and her; and to the purpose of his and her defense it was needful to have some charge against Mr. Beecher which should paralyze his arm, and convert him from an enemy into a friend. And that is the full color, the sufficient explanation, of the letter which he extorted from her on the night of the 29th of December, and which was made the occasion of the interview on the following day. Without going further into detail, gentlemen, I am content to submit to your judgment whether it is not perfectly apparent that Theodore Tilton, on the Monday of that week, felt that his destruction was imminent; that it was to come at the hands of Bowen; that Bowen had entrapped him into making a charge against Mr. Beecher, under the false promise that he would sustain him in the charge and furnish the proof—and then taking that charge to Mr. Beecher, and making it the occasion of putting him [Tilton] into the power of Beecher, so that he could destroy him, even if Bowen didn't. He felt that that letter, written to Mr. Beecher, was a letter of destruction to him unless he had some means of reclaiming it from Mr. Beecher's hands and putting Mr. Beecher himself in terror for his own reputation. Now, let us look at the action of the parties. If Mr. Beecher were guilty when he received that letter of the 26th, you know what he would have done. He might not have left Plymouth Church; he might not have left the City of Brooklyn. But if he did not, the first thing he would have done would be to write, or to appeal orally to Theodore Tilton.

WHY WAS BEECHER CALM AND FEARLESS?

My friend, Judge Morris, says that Henry Ward Beecher is a coward—when he is in the wrong. All men are. Why was this man calm, fearless,—fearless though threatened by a relentless enemy, fearless though the message was borne by an enemy almost equally relentless? Why was he fearless? He goes on with his duties of the week. He seeks neither Mr. nor Mrs. Tilton. Friday night comes, and he meets the congregation that assembled there to join him in worship. Every duty of the week is discharged as usual—no, not discharged; being on his way to that place of worship, or just as he was leaving for it, enter Frank Moulton. He, too, had found his way to Columbia Heights for the first time in his life. In the storm of that Winter night Frank Moulton crosses the threshold of that Pastor of Plymouth Church to say to him, "You can't go to your customary meeting; you must come with me; Mr. Tilton desires to see you." They walk down together, and then occurs the dialogue: "Bowen is a very treacherous man to you, Mr. Beecher—very treacherous to Theodore Tilton." "Bowen can't be trusted." "What does Theodore want of me?" "He will tell you when you get there." "How it snows, don't it?" "Cutting wind, this, Mr. Beecher." "Did it ever occur to you, Mr. Beecher, what a treacherous man Henry C. Bowen is?" "Almost there." "It snows very hard to-night." "Mr. Beecher, what a treacherous man Henry C. Bowen is." Now, gentlemen, is it not just as palpable, as if it had been put in that bold, naked form, that on that night Frank Moulton took Henry Ward Beecher down to Theodore Tilton's, carried him afterward up into that room, with a view, not to Mr. Beecher's destruction, but with a view to the destruction of Henry C. Bowen, or to the reinstatement of Theodore Tilton on the throne from which he was to be cast down. You don't expect that, in midnight arrangements like those, we can show you just what were the particular means these men used, and the particular purposes they had in view in this, that, and the other arrangements.

THEY WERE PRACTICING UPON A SIMPLE-HEARTED MAN.

But we know that they made all work together like the machinery of a watch, till it should produce the one result; and they brought that machinery to bear so that Henry Ward Beecher from that time for the next three years was as completely under their control as the hour hand of the watch is under the control of the manufacturer who put together the machinery that moves it. They were practicing upon a true but a simple-hearted man; they were practicing upon one accustomed to confide in his fellow-men; they were practicing upon one sensitive to every thought of dishonor, one full of generosity, one who, in another line of life, like Mrs. Tilton, was always ready to take reproach upon himself, always ready to give help and strength and vigor, and hope, and prosperity to another.

THE NIGHT OF DEC. 29.

Now, let us look for a moment at that night of the 29th, when this woman is made to give a letter to Theodore Tilton which shall enable him to procure an interview with Henry Ward Beecher. Now the first thing that will arrest your attention is this: How does it happen that a husband who has been dishonored finds it necessary to resort to this stratagem in order to get an interview with the man who has dishonored him. Had he anything to do except simply to write to Mr. Beecher, "Sir, your criminal relation with my wife has come to my knowledge; action must be taken at once. I will see you here at 8 o'clock this evening. If you need any assurance of your personal safety I will furnish it. It is necessary for your safety and mine that we should have a few words together." *Yes,* if he were guilty, but NO if he were innocent. Suppose it was this: "Henry C. Bowen charges that you preach to forty mistresses in Plymouth Church; he told it to me confidentially fifteen years ago, and he repeated it one hundred times since in as many confidential conversations. He told me so while you were his chief editor on the *Independent;* he was charging you with adultery when, if the charge was believed, it destroyed him and his paper; he charged you with adultery at the time when you were a favored inmate of his own family; he charged you with adultery when you pronounced your funeral sermon over the remains of his dead wife; pronounced you guilty of adultery when you were baptizing child after child in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. Come and see me." Do you think Mr. Beecher would have come? There was but one person on earth who could write that which would bring Henry Ward Beecher to an interview with the man who had sent him that daring and insulting message on the 26th of December, calling upon him to quit his church, his native city, and his country. Ah! it was that poor woman, and how easy it was to convince her that here had been a conspiracy. "Yesterday, my wife, I had $15,000 a year, which was sufficient to provide for us, and, at least, for our legitimate child; to-day I am told it is all gone, and who do you think it has gone through? Henry Ward Beecher—the same man who but ten days ago, with the aid of his wife, advised you to separate from me and remain with your mother—that is the man who has now turned upon me—that is the man who has deprived me of my livelihood and my hopes. I fear I am in his power unless I can have an interview with him. Unless I can have an interview with him—with him, all is gone. Just simply send word to him that you want to see him and he will come." "You don't need any letter from me." "No, but I must have something to threaten him with. No threat would bring Henry Ward Beecher; send word you want to see him and he will come." And you remember it turned out so; he did come, though they got this very letter from her, and supposed that this man would not come to see the person who had offered him that indignity. Moulton had this letter in his pocket; he had occasion for it—a messenger with a threat that night would have prevented him from coming. I don't know that it would, if it had not come in the form of so cruel and so unjust an accusation by this poor woman. They thought they needed it, and so certified in the paper Tilton took to Dr. Storrs in the handwriting of his wife, and which he pretends was manipulated by Carpenter instead of himself. Well, they got the paper. How? Bessie Turner tells us, Mrs. Mitchell, the nurse, tells us—they tell you after the consultation with Mr. Beecher it was obtained; they tell you of the close-drawn curtains round that bed, of the Doctor's precaution, with a view to her singular weakness, and the nurse's own apprehensions on the 29th, that she might not survive even until the following day. Moulton is there, Tilton is there, but the nurse is turned out. Moulton goes away so that he shall not be a witness of what transpired. Tilton goes in, the letter is obtained; the consultation occurs the next morning between him and Moulton. Night, night, night—just about the hour the prayer-meeting is convened Moulton goes there, and he is taken down for the purpose of this interview.

AN INCREDIBLE STORY.

I don't propose to deal with that interview, gentlemen; that falls within the province of my learned friend, the senior counsel; but I do propose to make one or two suggestions bearing on another point that grew out of what was already said. Gentlemen, if there was a shadow of truth in this story, do you believe that Henry Ward Beecher, when he was consulted as to the separation between Theodore Tilton and his wife, would have sent that wife to his own wife to tell the story? Now, that is a question addressed to your intelligence and sagacity. Is it in accordance with the ordinary course of human affairs? Innocent, nothing more natural. Guilty! perfectly and absolutely incredible. Another question. If it were true as a matter of fact that on the 3d of July Mrs. Tilton comes down from the country as a volunteer to confess to a non-suspecting husband that she had been guilty of adultery, and with her Pastor, do you believe that Theodore Tilton and she would have slept together that night, the next night, the next week, the next month, the next six months, the next twelve months, the next four years? Again, on the night of the 3d of July, if she had told such a story of her Pastor, do you believe when he afterwards saw her in her house in the month of August, when she was sick, and by her request they had a private interview together in her bed-chamber—he and she were guilty—she had confessed her guilt and been his accuser, and to the man of the vindictive malice, of the terrible power of hate of Theodore Tilton, she would not have given him one solitary warning? Do you believe that for six months after that she would have permitted her husband and him to meet in the streets of the City of New-York, nay at his own house, which Mr. Beecher at any time might have been incautiously tempted to enter, without knowledge that this man held in his hand the power of life and death over him? One more question. It is not of the order of time, and yet within the range of topics. If it were true that she was a confessed adulteress, and that he lived with her for four years after writing and receiving letters like those which have been read in your hearing—if this were true, and the time came when they were finally to separate, to whom would you look for separation? Would you expect the injured husband to drive forth the wife, or would you expect the criminal wife to leave the husband—leave him, not to join her paramour, but leave him to live alone; leave him to depend upon the charity of those who owed her nothing; leave the man to whom she should look for support, and trust herself to strangers? Here it is the guilty wife that turns back upon the innocent husband and won't return; the guilty that won't forgive the innocent. Again, gentlemen, there is another of these questions that arises out of the incidents of this case and has a peculiar significance. We have all known something, seen something, heard something, of the history of our fellow-men in ancient and latter days.

HE TOOK A FALSE CERTIFICATE FROM HIS WIFE.

Where, until Theodore Tilton set the example, is an instance to be found in the whole world's history, of the husband who had forgiven his adulterous wife, who had children by her, who professed to love, taking from her a certificate in writing that she was a prostitute? Mark you, gentlemen, this man never did what he swears he did; and it is because I wish to expose the falsehood of his faith that I ask your attention to it. But he took from her a false certificate—a certificate not reflecting upon herself, but accusing another. He took from her a false certificate that Henry Ward Beecher had made to her indecent proposals; but he tells you that though he had forgiven her; though he had pledged himself never to injure the man who ruined her; though the world did not know of his guilt or of hers; though even the adulterer did not know of its exposure, yet he, who needed no further assurance of his own dishonor, called upon his wife to write a certificate for Frank Moulton that she had been prostituted and debauched. It is utterly incredible. The man has done mean things and base things, but that was one so mean and so base that he would have revolted against it. But he did get a certificate of another. It was a letter addressed to him. It was a letter not of confession but of accusation. It was a letter accusing Mr. Beecher of having made indecent proposals to her. Now for the proof of it.

THE CHARACTER OF THE DOCUMENT.

In the first place, gentlemen, we have the most explicit and conclusive evidence of the character of that document, important as it was, that the night after it was written a most remarkable conversation was had between Theodore Tilton and Henry Ward Beecher, of which both had given a full and minute description at different times, on different occasions, to different parties, in entire harmony, and both agreeing that that document was not a confession of adultery, but both agreeing that it was a charge of improper solicitations. Mr. Beecher gave it to you on this stand in all minute particularity. Theodore Tilton in December, 1872, according to his own confession, and with the aid of his own notes, made at the time, and the phonographic notes of the conversations contemporaneous with it, gave a written statement which was not framed by Mr. Beecher, was not accepted by Mr. Beecher, when read to Mr. Beecher roused his indignation because of its perpetuating that indecent charge of indecent proposals. Now, gentlemen, the same man who then wrote a statement of what was in the paper she signed on the night of the 29th, swears now that that statement was a confession of adultery. That night, in that statement, he said the language of the paper was, "Mr. H. W. Beecher, my friend and Pastor, solicited me to be a wife to him, together with all that that implies." He said that that statement, when made to him on the night of the 30th, Mr. Beecher repelled with a "royal negative." But, gentlemen, we have better evidence than that of what was in that paper. Whatever the paper was, the original was in Frank Moulton's pocket, the copy was in the hands of Theodore Tilton, and he pretends he destroyed the copy that night. But he did not destroy the ineffaceable memory on the mind of Henry Ward Beecher of the contents of that paper. He mistrusted it. Tilton said, "My house is but a few squares off; ask Elizabeth, and she will confirm it." He went and asked. She confirmed the fact that she had made the statement; she admitted the falsity of it; she recognized his appeal to her, recalled the falsehood; she traced in her own handwriting the revocation of what she had written; in that revocation made by her, the writer of the paper, to Beecher, the person charged in it, she recites the charge, and recites it as a charge of improper solicitations.

> "Wearied with importunity and weakened by sickness, I gave a letter inculpating my friend, Henry Ward Beecher, under assurances that that would remove all difficulties between me and my husband."

Pointing, as you perceive, to the same conspiracy alleged in the subsequent letter to Dr. Storrs.

> "That letter I now revoke. I was persuaded to it, almost forced, when I was in a weakened state of mind. I regret it, and recall all its statements.
> E. R. TILTON."

Then, feeling that she had not made it sufficiently definite, but only in general—

> "I desire to say explicitly, Mr. Beecher has never made any improper solicitation, but has always treated me in a manner becoming a Christian and a gentleman."

Now, gentlemen, that paper, whatever it was, was confessedly in existence all through 1871; whatever it was, it was confessedly in existence during a large part of 1872; it was the only paper upon the face of the earth that charged Henry Ward Beecher with adultery. If the charge was anywhere it was there. There was the man who sought to fix upon him adultery. There was the man who was, through 1871, insinuating to his confidential friends and to those whom he supposed to be the enemies of Mr. Beecher that he had committed adultery. There was the man who hated him and would like to destroy him. There was the man who threatened the exposure of the apology, who threatened him with the exposure of his own letters—not to his face but to others. And yet to no man on the face of the earth did he ever show a paper signed by Elizabeth R. Tilton charging Henry Ward Beecher with adultery. Moulton, who has not hesitated to say that he would take Henry Ward Beecher's life if he could do it with the concurrence of a single person—Moulton, who has sworn in the spirit of a fiend—Moulton don't pretend that he ever saw in any paper anywhere a statement of Elizabeth R. Tilton that Henry Ward Beecher committed adultery with her.

WHAT BECAME OF THE PAPER?

Tilton tells you that that paper was in Moulton's keeping. If it was in his keeping do you believe he did not read it? Do you believe if he did read it that he forgot it? The paper, he says, was destroyed. When destroyed? After the $7,000 was obtained from Bowen, not before. Was this important paper destroyed without even keeping a copy of it? If a copy was ever taken, where is that copy? Even Theodore Tilton don't undertake to swear to you what that paper contained, except the implication and characterization. He calls it a confession—Moulton calls it a confession—or rather they make Beecher call it a confession. A confession of what? Where is the paper? Where are the short-hand notes of it? The man who, when Moulton came in from a visit at Henry Ward Beecher's, proceeds at once to enter the conversation in short-hand for future use—that man neglect to take a copy of the most important paper that ever was written in connection with this controversy? Frank Moulton, you remember, stated that Beecher was fool enough to think, after the tripartite agreement and the contemplated burning of papers, that the apology was burned. "I was no such fool," he says, "as to burn that paper. If I burned it Beecher might turn upon Tilton and rend him." But the same man who was not such a fool as to burn the apology tells you that he was such a fool as to burn the confession of guilt—the confession made by one of the actors. Gentlemen, there never was any such confession—never. That paper was an accusation. It was for a purpose. It was thought by them that they could not get Mr. Beecher to an interview without the use of that paper. He came—ready, cheerful. He met Theodore Tilton. Tilton amazed him with his accusation, and he denied it. Tilton referred him to his wife; he went down with Moulton; he found her sick; he made his appeal to her; she said, "I accused you; the accusation was false." He left. The next day he is told that the woman who had made the false accusation and who had retracted it had recanted the retraction. And that was the situation on that memorable 1st of January, 1871. On that day—I pass over all the interval—on that day what is the condition? Not stopping to refer in detail to the conversation of the 30th or of the 31st, we come at once to the occasion when Moulton comes in. The apology was written—and under what circumstances was that? I will only allude to that now in brief for the purpose of introducing another piece of evidence. Tilton had assured Mr. Beecher in that interview, on the night of the 30th of December, that Mrs. Tilton's affections had been alienated from himself, and had been centred in him, her Pastor, as their central and supreme object. And this to Mr. Beecher was a great surprise. He was charged with having interfered in Mr. Tilton's family affairs, and advised this very wife, whose affections were so alienated, to leave her husband forever.

He was told that his wife had made charges against the moral character of Mr. Tilton that were base and wanton fabrications. He did not know but that was true. He was told more. "My wife charges you with soliciting her to personal dishonor." That he knew was untrue. Then came the challenge, and then to his utter astonishment came the confirmation.

MOULTON GETTING BACK THE RETRACTION.

On the 31st that retraction had been obtained. Moulton comes to him and demands that the retraction be returned. "Why should I return it." "It was a mean thing to get it." "Why mean, to vindicate my own honor from a false accusation?" "That paper does more; that paper intimates that Theodore Tilton coerced his wife into making the accusation," and on looking at the paper it turns out to be true. It is so stated in it—"wearied with importunity," and almost forced, she had been led to make the charge. "But that is not all, Mr. Beecher." "Why, it at least serves to vindicate me, and my memory, if I die, from the assaults that may be made upon it. It is due to myself and my own honor—due to the honor of my family, that it should be preserved." "Why, Mr. Beecher, of what value is that paper to you? The same woman can renew it again to-morrow. Besides, you do not know Theodore Tilton! He has a great many good points and a great many weak ones. His temper is ungovernable; he is perfectly unreasonable; but you appeal to his magnanimity, his generosity, his good feeling, and he is one of the best fellows in the world. All you have to do is just to meet him in the spirit of frankness, and do what he wants, and you will find that he will not only not pursue this controversy with you, but he will be the best friend you have on earth. He hates Bowen, but he really loves you. What you have got to do is just to make peace in this matter." The next day he comes to him—and that is the occasion of the apology—and talks the matter over, and there are only one or two features about that to which I wish to call your attention. The first is, that on that occasion Moulton devotes himself to establishing to the satisfaction of Beecher, first the entire and absolute innocence of Theodore Tilton. "Why, you know how treacherous Bowen is. These stories started with Bowen. There has been something to confirm them, but that grows out of that mad woman, his mother-in-law. Why, Mr. Beecher, you know what Mrs. Morse is. There is where this trouble originates. She no doubt really believes Tilton to be one of the worst men in the world. If you were to credit her stories you would suppose that he was the veriest adulterer that roamed the free pastures of Brooklyn. But there is nothing in it. Why, there is that Bessie Turner. She is his adopted child. Theodore loves her, and would no more think of wronging her than you would of wronging your daughter Harriet. Why, as to Bessie, undoubtedly there were those little fondling caresses which she would have never thought anything more of than any child, any daughter, any school girl, except for Mrs. Morse. But Mrs. Morse put it into her head that it was the purpose of Tilton to destroy her, body and soul. There is nothing in it." "Well, but, Moulton, Mrs. Tilton herself talks about Theodore. She told Mrs. Beecher so and so, and she told me so and so about him and his irregularities." "Why," said Moulton, "there is nothing in that. Don't you know Elizabeth Tilton? Have not you seen enough of her to understand her? She is easily influenced by her mother; she is sad; she is fanciful; she is nervous; she is half the time in the family way; she has a great deal of trouble with Theodore; she has trouble with her own children. The whole of it is that the poor woman don't know which end she stands on half the time. Why, her mother comes and makes her believe anything. Then Theodore comes, and he makes her believe anything. The woman means no harm, but the truth about it, Beecher, is, she is perfectly crazy about you." "I never saw any evidence of that." "Why, Beecher, she loves your little finger better than she does the whole body of Theodore Tilton. Why, you have seen this woman, whose stories about Theodore you credited, is just as ready to charge you yourself with an act of personal dishonor. Then you go to her and she retracts that, and then Tilton goes to her and she retracts the recantation. Now, you see the ground has all slipped from under you." Then says Mr. Beecher, "I told him [Bowen] what Mrs. Tilton had told my wife, and what Bessie Turner had told me, and I told him that this man was so tainted that he really ought not to be connected with these papers." "Well, you see just where he is. You have slandered Theodore Tilton; you have done him great wrong; you have got him turned out of the *Independent;* formal notice came last night, and here is a man who was in the receipt of $15,000 a year from those papers, and he is turned out and by your slandering words. If you had just come and asked him, he would have explained it in five minutes, or me, or any friend of Theodore. But you just turned on him, and yielding credit to two gossiping women you have destroyed Theodore; you have destroyed his reputation; you have destroyed Elizabeth. They have an unhappy home. You have been the means of breaking them up, and now what you have got to do is to join hands with me, and some way or other we must reinstate them."

WHAT BEECHER SAID.

Now, gentlemen, in just that condition of things Mr. Beecher finds himself entering on the year 1871. "Now, as to that Bessie Turner matter," he says, "I can very readily understand it. I do not know anything about the girl. Her story was plausible enough, but very likely that is the true origin of it. Mrs. Morse put it into the girl's head that he meant more than he really did. As to Mrs. Tilton, from her charge against me, it is perfectly evident the woman has broken down. She is crazy. There is something wrong about her. I ought to have been on my guard about this. If it is really true that I have been the occasion of breaking up this family; if I have slandered Theodore Tilton, who was for so many years my friend; if I have brought discord into the house of one of my own congregation; if I have permitted this poor, sick, broken-hearted woman to fasten her affections upon me to her own destruction and the destruction of her household, and my own peril, what have I to do by way of reparation?" Now, gentlemen, these are things not to be talked about; we feel them. We know how it would have affected even us—we men of the world, accustomed to battle with life, to look things in the face—not treated as clergymen are, who are flattered by women and praised by men; who are admired and loved; who are surrounded by friends, or whose enemies are kept at bay; who are unused to the warfare of life; who, when trouble comes, are so perfectly unprepared for it, unless it be that order of trouble for which they are better prepared than we—when these things happen what should we expect of them?

HOW WOULD OTHERS ACT IF PLACED IN BEECHER'S POSITION?

Now, let such a complication of affairs surround a man in our profession, of mature years, accustomed to affairs, fearless, self-reliant, resolute, ready for peace and equally ready for war, calm, self-possessed; what then? Suppose an attempt were made upon a man like my friend Beach; you can see that eye of his flash with a fire that would not be content until it was seconded with a blow. But just look around that audience and see whether you cannot see, even from where you sit, men of the world, men of character, who would be exceedingly disconcerted, and feel that this was a serious matter. "I am in trouble; whom shall I talk to? My wife? What! My wife about being charged with dishonoring another man in his marital relation! My friend? What! Call upon him, and tell him a man in my position is accused by a woman, and a respectable woman at that!" It is very easy, gentlemen, for us to say now what we would have done. It is not quite so easy to know what we will do. But above all, it is to difficult to say now what we would have done. But what any other man would have done! There are twelve of you. One would have acted one way, another would have acted another way—perhaps no two of you alike, even among you twelve. How shall Henry Ward Beecher act? Well, if we had in our midst about 12,000 Henry Ward Beechers we should have the means of judging, because we could judge by the way one acted how the others would act. But we have no more 12,000 Henry Ward Beechers than we have 12,000 Theodore Tiltons among us. [Laughter.] They are men greatly unlike, as opposite as the poles, but they are men, each of them, with few parallels. You can't say, with absolute certainty, that because you know how Gen. Tracy would do, or how Mr. Shearman or how Mr. Howard would do in certain circumstances—you are not quite sure that either Mr. Beecher or Mr. Tilton would have acted in precisely the same way as either of those gentlemen. Yet it seems there is some sort of Procustes' bed, which Mr. Beecher must be made to fit. Theodore Tilton fixes the dimensions of the bed, and whatever Theodore Tilton would have done under those circumstances, unless Beecher did it, Beecher is guilty.

WHAT DID BEECHER DO?

Well, gentlemen, what did he do? That is the question. Did he write anything? Yes, he wrote something. Not much. All that he wrote that day was not these three sheets—Frank Moulton wrote them—the only lines that Henry Ward Beecher wrote, so far as we know, on the 1st of January, 1871, are these:

> I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence.
> H. W. BEECHER.

That is the record of that day. Does that mean that Henry Ward Beecher debauched Theodore Tilton's wife? It don't say so, does it? Now, the man who took that paper, cherished it, kept it in his tin-box, secured it in his safe, carried it around in his pocket, showed it here, there, everywhere, had it photographed, used it as a weapon, used it for the destruction of Tilton's enemy—that man had something much better than those two lines; if Theodore Tilton tells the truth, all he had to do was to feel in that pocket and take out a paper signed by one of the most respectable women in Brooklyn, saying, "Henry Ward Beecher committed adultery with me on the 10th and 17th of Octo-

ber, 1868, and was in adulterous intercourse with me from that time for the period of sixteen or eighteen months." And yet they would have you believe that, having evidence like that, they made it this; and having no evidence but this, they made it that.

Mr. Beach here called Judge Porter's attention to the fact that the hour for recess had arrived, and preparations were being made to that end when

A CORRECTION OF THE TRIBUNE'S REPORT.

Mr. Beach rose and said: In the report of the argument made by Mr. Porter upon yesterday, there appears in his commentaries upon the letter of the 31st of January, 1868, which is the letter commencing

"My dear Husband: I have just returned from Mattie's, and saw your bust,"

And so forth—my friend, Mr. Porter comments upon the running and interrupted quotations from that letter, and this paragraph appears in the report of the *Tribune*:

"And she, appealing to that earlier image, to that purer man which she in her woman's simplicity, describes as 'your former loveliness,' says:

Though I, by my indifference and coldness, and rebuking of your sins, have brought you to abandon the Saviour whom we loved, to go after strange gods and strange women, yet I can accept that destiny even without the forgiveness of God, if it will only restore you, my beloved husband, the husband of my youth, if it will restore you to your former loveliness, and reconcile you to that Being who is the God of your children and mine, and to whom we must look for mercy, for forgiveness, for salvation."

That appears in the report, and I think is properly, by the publisher, put in the report as a quotation, because my friend then follows with an apparent quotation of the language. "Then again, returning to that spirit at which the world scoffs," and quotes from the letter correctly. It was an inadvertence into which my learned friend, I think, fell. There are no such expressions in the letter, such as are here assumed to be given. It was undoubtedly intended on the part of my learned friend as a paraphrase of the sentiment of the letter. I called the attention of Mr. Abbott to the circumstance, and he very kindly referred me to the original letter, which shows that passage should not have been printed as a quotation; that it was a mere statement in substance of the spirit of the passage derived from the actual reading of portions of the letter which had been before read by my friend. I make this statement for the purpose of preventing a misapprehension in regard to the true language of the letter.

Mr. Porter—I am obliged to my friend for mentioning it, for my eye happened this morning to fall upon an entirely different passage in another paper, in which I was made to impute to Mr. Tilton language which I was using myself; also, on another occasion where the language which was really used by the writer of the letter seemed to be my own. But every one understands how utterly impossible it is for the reporters to know at what precise point the speaker stops reading and proceeds to talk. I think the jury are able to distinguish, though my voice is in such condition that it is sometimes even difficult for them to hear; but they know when I am reading and when I have stopped reading.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, I have asked my friend, Judge Porter, how he feels in regard to strength. The sudden heat is somewhat debilitating, and Mr. Porter does not feel so adequate to proceeding after recess as to make him wish to proceed, unless your Honor should think it wholly unreasonable on our part to ask an adjournment now, it being the last day of the session, until Monday. How inconvenient that would be to every one else I do not know; but everybody has been very obliging on the part of the opposing parties, and your Honor has always been, and the jury have always been, and we must submit it to your Honor in that sense. The heat is excessive to-day, and Judge Porter feels that he would like to rest until Monday, if your Honor will give it.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, I have resigned myself to the fatality of this case—wherever it drifts I have got to go with it, and I must bear all the pernicious consequences of its tedious prolongation. I know how difficult it is to speak consecutively for several days, and I realize the fact that this sudden and agreeable change in the weather has made it still more impossible to do so, and if my learned friend, Mr. Porter, feels the slightest inconvenience from a continuance of his argument, although I deprecate unnecessary prolongation of this trial, I must certainly assent to every desire he may intimate in that direction.

Judge Neilson—Gentlemen of the jury, we will adjourn to Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Beach—I would like, if your Honor please, if it would be convenient to my learned friend—I would like him to give us some intimation of the length of time he will occupy. We had an intimation from my friend, Mr. Evarts—or, probably, I believe, it was spoken to your Honor—that they would probably occupy five days in the summing up of this case. I do not mean to say that your Honor ought to exercise your discretionary power in the limiting of this debate; but in consequence of a misunderstanding in regard to your Honor's views, which occurred early in the commencement of this case, the arrangements upon our side were so made that the duty of submitting the case upon the part of the plaintiff devolved wholly upon myself. It seems to me, therefore—as I certainly shall not attempt to discuss this case to the extent which both of my learned friends will occupy—that there ought to be some reasonable limitation to the extent of this discussion. I am very sure I shall not trouble your Honor more than a couple of days, and we have already occupied your Honor two days and a half. I think it is due to us that we should have some intimation as to the continuation of this discussion upon the part of my learned friends. I certainly feel that it is a very unequal discussion, with my two distinguished friends occupying so much time, with their great ability, as they are to be met only by what little I can say on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Evarts—I can assure my learned friend that we do not take the same view of our opponent that he is pleased to express, and we certainly have no very great disposition to congratulate ourselves upon our ability to cope with him. I think, so far as the question now arises, I can fairly promise that the two hours that are now given by your Honor, and with the concurrence, I hope, of the jury, will not procrastinate the close of Mr. Porter's argument by that time; no additional length of time in his argument will result from these two hours being allowed. Beyond that I cannot very well say.

Mr. Beach—Well, that gives us no idea whatever of the length of time which my friends ask for the discussion of this case. Your Honor is very well aware that by the rules of the court, applied to ordinary litigations, but an hour or two hours in courts in banc are assigned to permit counsel for discussion of the most important cases. I have not supposed that your Honor would make any arbitrary limitation concerning counsel in the debate of this case; but it has reached now a position where it seems to me that we ought to have some intimation, liberal as to time, which is to be occupied upon the part of the defense.

Judge Neilson—It would be very desirable certainly, would be, perhaps, convenient to you. I had an impression, I don't know where I got it, that Mr. Evarts might occupy next week. In fear I may have committed a mistake I wrote a friend in the country who is very anxious to hear Mr. Beach, stating to him that his time to come on would be week after next. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—I would add to that, that I have refused to make an appointment at the end of next week, because it would deprive me of the pleasure of hearing Mr. Beach's response. A very important engagement was offered me at Washington, which would have taken me away from this trial.

Mr. Beach—My friends are very gracious and complimentary, indeed; but I don't get any satisfaction upon the main point. [Laughter.] We don't even get an assurance from my learned friend that they will close in the coming week. I think we are entitled to it.

Judge Neilson—I think I will answer for them, that it will close next week. I think I will see that it is done by Saturday.

Mr. Evarts—Or Sunday. [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—Well, gentlemen, we will separate until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

The court then adjourned.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 21.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 1,692 bales; gross, 1,902 bales; exports coastwise, 394 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 96,188 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,439 bales; gross, 7,085 bales; exports to Great Britain, 14,748 bales; to France, 10,970 bales; to the Continent, 1,445 bales; to the Channel, 1,870 bales; coastwise, 3,995 bales; sales, 9,650 bales.

MOBILE, May 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 5 bales; exports coastwise, 20 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 14,982 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 647 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,854 bales; coastwise, 3,177 bales; sales, 2,850 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 289 bales; exports coastwise, 352 bales; sales, 44 bales; stock, 14,611 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,332 bales; exports to the Continent, 4,050 bales; coastwise, 3,091 bales; sales 1,006 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.@15¾c.; net receipts, 275 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 16,165 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports coastwise 934 bales; sales, 1,5[illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 25	500 Erie Railway.... 22⅞
500 West. Union.... 76⅞	500 do.... 22¾
2000 do.... 77	800 do.... 22⅞
100 do.... 76⅞	3400 do.... 23
200 do....b3. 77	1800 do.... 22⅞
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 23¼	300 do....c. 22⅞
100 do.... 23⅛	3300 do.... 23
100 do.... 23	1700 do.... 23⅛
2700 Pacific Mail.... 36¾	200 do....c. 23
4300 do.... 36⅝	800 do.... 23
500 do.... 36¾	600 do.... 22⅞
300 do.... 36⅞	900 do.... 23
500 do....s3. 36¾	400 do.... 23⅛
600 do.... 36⅞	100 Union Pacific.... 76¼
1600 do.... 37	600 do.... 76
300 do.... 37⅛	700 do.... 75⅞
100 do.... 37¼	100 do.... 76
2000 do.... 37⅛	200 do....b3. 76
1400 do.... 37	22 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 104
200 do.... 37⅛	200 Rock Island.... 102½
200 North-western.... 38¼	110 do.... 102¼
300 do.... 38⅛	500 Lake Shore.... 67⅜
500 do.... 38¼	500 do.... 67½
100 do.... 38⅜	100 do.... 67⅜
100 North-west'n. Pf.... 53½	100 St. Paul.... 35⅛
100 Tol. & Wabash.... 8¾	200 do....s3. 35
700 do.... 8⅞	200 St. Paul, Pf.... 56
100 do....b3. 9	300 Ohio & Miss.... 22¾
100 do....s3. 9	300 do.... 22⅝
100 do.... 9⅛	300 do.... 22½
100 do.... 9⅛	1000 do.... 22⅝
300 do.... 9⅛	700 do.... 22⅝
100 do.... 9¼	1200 do.... 22½
	do.... 22⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$6,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62....117	$10,000 U. S. 5-30 C., '67....124
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64....117⅞	1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....12..122⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N....12..122	130,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R....12..116⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N....12..122⅜	2,000 U. S. 6s, Currency....12..124⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Ark. 6s, F'd Act. 28	100 L.S.& M.S. b. c..b3. 67½
5,000 Ar. 7s. Mis. Oua. & Red River.... 12	600 do.... 67⅜
10,000 Dist. of C. 3-65s. 74⅛	200 do....s3. 67⅜
14,000 do.... 74	700 do.... 67½
25,000 do....b. c. 74	100 do....s4. 67⅜
10,000 C.R.I.& Pac. 7s. 110	100 do....b4. 67¼
13,000 N.J.C. 1st, Con. 105¼	1300 do....s3. 67⅛
4,000 do....b. c. 105½	3500 do.... 67¼
1,000 N.J. Cen. Con't. 109¼	100 do.... 67¼
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. 93¾	100 Panama....b. c. 142¾
7,000 C. & N. W. Con. Coup. G. Bds.. 86¼	100 do.... 142
1,000 do....b. c. 86½	60 Clev. & Pitts. G'd. 91⅞
2,000 Del. L.& W. Con. 121	800 Erie Railw'y..b. c. 23¼
1,000 Erie 2d.... 98	1500 do.... 23⅜
5,000 M.& S.P. 1st Con. 74½	300 do.... 23½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 103½	1800 do.... 23⅜
5,000 C. Pac. G. Bds. 103¼	3600 do.... 23¼
2,000 do.... 103⅜	200 do.... 23⅜
10,000 Har. 1st, 7s. C. 109¾	4000 do.... 23⅛
4,000 U. Pacific, 1st. 101⅝	200 do.... 23¼
4,000 do.... 101⅝	100 do....b3. 23⅛
10,000 do.... 101½	1500 do.... 23⅛
2,000 U. Pac. 7s. L.G. 97⅝	400 do.... 23¼
1,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 95¼	600 do....s3. 23⅜
1,000 G. Weste'n. 2d. 55	4700 do.... 23¼
7,000 do.... 55½	2100 do....b3. 23⅜
10,000 C. Pac. 1st, San Jo. Br....b. c. 92	300 do.... 23⅜
10,000 do.... 92½	1200 do.... 23¼
3,000 Col. C. & I.C. 1st. 46	400 do.... 23⅛
1,000 N. Missouri. 1st. 91	300 do....s3. 23
6,000 Tol.& Wab. C. C. 42	5300 do.... 23⅛
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 56	2800 do.... 23¼
3,000 Chic.& Mil. 1st.. 98¼	100 do.... 23⅜
100 Fourth Nat. B.... 100	500 do....b3. 23½
21 Ger. Amer. Bank. 97	700 do.... 23⅜
13 Metropol'n Bank. 133	500 do.... 23¼
50 B. of Commerce. 122	300 Union Pacific. b. c. 76
123 do.... 122½	100 do.... 76⅛
5 Ninth Nat. Bank. 100	200 do....s3. 76
10 Bank of N. Amer. 103	200 do.... 75⅞
8 Del. & H. Canal.. 120⅝	200 do.... 76
100 Canton Co....b. c. 65¼	600 do....s3. 75⅞
100 A. & Pac. T....b. c. 25	100 do.... 75⅞
100 do....b3. 25	100 C.& N.W. b.c..s3. 38⅜
1400 West U. T....b. c. 77	800 do.... 38⅛
1800 do.... 76⅞	100 do.... 38¼
600 do....s3. 76¾	500 do....s3. 38⅜
2800 do.... 76⅝	100 do.... 38¼
3400 do.... 76⅝	600 do.... 38⅛
1100 do....s3. 76¾	400 do.... 38
100 do.... 76⅝	100 do.... 37⅞
10 U. S. Express.... 51	200 C.& N.W. Pf'd. b.c. 53½
20 Ad. Ex. Op'g. c. 101½	10 N. J. Cent....b. c. 110¾
100 N.Y.C.& Hud..b. c. 104	100 do.... 110½
400 do....b3. 104	100 Chic. & R. I....b. c. 102⅛
200 Mich. Cen....b. c. 67	50 do.... 102⅝
50 do.... 67¼	100 do.... 102⅜
200 Harlem....b. c. 134½	400 C.M.& St.P. b.c..s3. 35
150 Pac. M.S.S.Co. b.c. 37¼	100 do.... 34½
2300 do.... 37⅛	500 do.... 35
900 do.... 37⅛	100 do....s10. 34⅝
1300 do.... 37⅛	20 C. C. Cin. & I. b. c. 34½
700 do.... 37⅛	100 H.& St. Joseph. b. c. 22¾
100 do.... 37	100 do.... 22
200 do.... 37⅛	300 do....s3. 22
1500 do.... 37¼	100 do.... 22
2200 do....s3. 37¼	300 do.... 21⅞
500 do.... 37⅛	100 Chic. & Alton.... 105
1100 do.... 37	8 N. Y. N. H. & Hart. 143½
1900 do.... 36⅞	24 Del. Lack. & W. b. c. 118¼
200 do.... 36¾	100 Ohio & Miss....b. c. 22½
400 do.... 36⅞	100 do.... 22½
400 do.... 37	100 do....s3. 22½
100 do....b3. 37⅛	600 do.... 22¼
500 do.... 37	300 do.... 22⅛
20 Warren.... 99¼	500 do.... 22
100 C.M.& St.P. P'd. b. c. 53⅛	400 do....s3. 21⅞
100 Tol. Wab.& W. b. c. 9⅛	500 do.... 21¾
200 do....s3. 9	200 do.... 21⅝
200 do.... 9⅛	300 do.... 21½
30 Morris & Essex.... 102	500 do.... 21⅜
100 Pacific of Mo....b. c. 50	200 do.... 21¼
100 do....b60. 50	200 do.... 21⅜
	100 do.... 21½
	500 do.... 21⅝
	700 do.... 21½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 W. U. Tel. 7s.. 100½	100 Lake Shore...b3. 67⅜
12,000 Erie 3d.... 95	1300 do.... 67¼
4,000 T. & W. c. c. c. 41¾	100 do....s4. 67⅛
15,000 U. P. 1st.... 101⅝	1400 do.... 67⅛
5,000 do.... 101½	200 do....b4. 67⅛
200 W. Union....s5. 76½	300 Han & St. Jo.... 22
800 do.... 76⅜	100 do.... 21¾
500 do.... 76½	100 do.... 21⅞
100 do.... 76⅜	300 North-western.... 38
400 do.... 76⅝	200 do.... 38⅛
500 do.... 76⅜	100 do.... 38
100 Union Pacific..s3. 75⅝	100 do.... 37⅞
100 Pacific Mail..s10. 37	200 do.... 37¾
500 do....s3. 37	100 N. J. Central.... 111
100 do.... 37	300 Rock Island.... 102¼
200 do....s3. 36⅞	300 St. Paul....c. 34½
400 Ohio & Miss.... 21¾	600 do.... 34½
1100 do.... 21⅝	200 do.... 34⅜
800 do.... 21¾	500 do.... 34
200 do.... 21⅞	200 do.... 33⅞
600 Erie Railway.... 23⅛	200 St. Paul Pf.... 55
200 do....s10. 23⅛	200 C. C. & I. C.... 4¾
600 do....s3. 23	100 Tol. & Wabash.... 9⅛
100 do....s10. 23	10 do.... 9½
600 do.... 23⅛	100 Atlantic & P. Pf.... 15⅛
1500 do....s5. 23⅛	500 do.... 15
600 do.... 23¼	100 do.... 14⅞
900 do....b3. 23⅛	100 Kansas & Texas.... 8

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 124⅜	$6,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.... 116½
10,000 U. S. 5-20, '62, C.... 117	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Dis. of Col. 3-65s.... 74	93 C., C., C. & I....b.c. 49
40,000 U. Pac. 1st, b.c. 101⅝	50 do.... 48
1,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 92½	50 do.... 47
2,000 C. & N. W. C. G. bds.... 86¼	100 do.... 46
1,000 L. & N. con. '93 89	800 do.... 46½
2,000 Long Dock bd. 100	Lake Shore. b.c. s3 67
8,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st 95	300 do....s3. 66⅞
1,000 Tol. & W. C. C. 42	2900 do.... 66⅞
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 56	900 do....s3. 66¾
1,000 La. & Mo. 1st. 90	1000 do.... 66⅞
1,000 M.& St. P.I.& M 80	200 C. & N. W. b.c.s3. 37⅞
3,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. b.c....b3. 85	700 do.... 37⅞
10 Fourth N. B.... 100	900 do.... 37⅝
10 Continental B.... 100	100 do.... 37¾
3600 W. Union. b.c. s3. 76½	1500 do.... 37⅝
800 do.... 76⅝	100 do.... 37⅞
1500 do.... 76⅜	400 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 53
2300 do.... 76½	100 C. & R.I. b.c. u.r.c. 102¼
1700 do....s3. 76⅜	100 do....s3 102¼
300 do....s3. 76¼	100 do.... 102⅛
2300 do....b3. 76⅜	100 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 33¾
2200 do.... 76	700 do.... 33½
300 do....b3. 76½	200 do.... 33⅜
100 Atlan. & Pac. b.c. 24½	200 do.... 33
200 Con. C. of Md. b.c. 48	600 do.... 33¼
25 Wells. F. Ex..b.c. 87½	100 do....s3. 33⅛
600 Pacific Mail..b.c. 36⅞	1400 do.... 33
2900 do.... 36¾	200 do.... 33⅛
100 do....b10. 36⅞	500 do.... 33⅛
1100 do....s3. 36⅝	100 do.... 33
300 do....s3. 36⅝	100 do....s3. 32¾
400 do....b3. 36⅞	100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c 54½
400 Un. Pacific....b.c 75¾	100 Tol., Wab. W'n. b.c 9⅛
300 do....s3. 75⅝	100 do.... 9
300 Pac. R. of Mo. b.c. 49½	600 Ohio & Miss....c. 21
300 Erie Railway. b.c. 23⅛	700 do.... 21⅛
400 do....s3. 23	100 do....c. 21⅛
200 do....s60. 22⅝	100 do.... 21¼
400 do.... 23⅛	200 do.... 21¼
800 do.... 23	200 Han. & St. Jo. b.c. 21¾
500 do....s15. 22¾	200 do.... 21
500 do.... 23	100 H. & St. J. Pf. b.c. 28
1800 do.... 22⅞	100 C. C. & I. C.. b.c. 4½
100 do....s10. 22⅞	100 do.... 4⅝
400 do....b3. 23	250 do.... 4½
200 do....u. r. c. 23⅛	400 At. & Pac. Pf. b.c. 14½
600 do.... 23	100 do.... 14⅝
500 do....c. 23	400 Morris & E....b.c. 102
	65 American Ex. b.c. 64

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$15,000 Dist. of Col. 3-65s....b3. 74	400 Lake Shore.... 67
1,000 North W'n. Int. 101	600 do.... 67⅛
10 Atlantic & Pacific 25	100 do.... 67⅛
700 Western Union.. 76⅝	1100 do....s3. 67¼
1700 do.... 76½	300 do.... 67⅜
900 do.... 76¼	200 do....s3. 67⅜
800 do.... 76⅜	300 Union Pacific.... 75¾
300 do.... 76⅜	300 do....b3. 75¾
2700 do....b3. 76⅞	100 do....s3. 75⅝
100 do.... 76⅞	100 do.... 75¾
500 do....s3. 76¾	16 C., C., C. & I. C.... 47
1900 do.... 76¾	100 North-western.... 37⅞
2000 do.... 76⅞	300 do.... 38
200 do....b3. 76⅞	300 do....b3. 38
100 N. Y. C. & H.... 104⅛	100 do.... 38⅛
200 Pacific Mail.... 36⅞	100 do....s3. 38⅛
500 do.... 36¾	100 do.... 38¼
500 do.... 36⅝	100 do.... 38⅜
3100 do.... 36⅞	100 do.... 38¼
1400 do.... 37	200 St. Paul....c. 33¼
600 do.... 36⅞	200 do.... 33⅛
1700 do....b3. 37	400 do.... 33⅜
600 do.... 37	200 Toledo & Wabash 9
100 do....s3. 37	100 Ohio & Miss.... 21½
300 do.... 37⅛	100 do.... 21⅝
100 do....b3. 37⅛	200 do.... 21¾
200 Panama.... 141	100 do.... 21⅝
1100 Erie Railway.... 23	200 do.... 21¾
1000 do.... 23⅛	1200 do.... 21⅝
700 do.... 23¼	100 do.... 22
500 do.... 23¼	100 Atlantic & Pacific 14¾
700 do.... 23⅜	100 do.... 14⅞
100 do....s15. 23	200 Han. & St. Jo.... 20⅞
100 do....s3. 23¼	200 do.... 21
2500 do.... 23⅜	100 do.... 20⅞
2200 do.... 23⅜	100 do....b3. 21
5500 do.... 23⅜	100 do.... 21¼
600 do.... 23⅜	100 do.... 21⅛
1000 do....s3. 23⅜	100 do.... 21⅛
100 do.... 23⅜	200 do.... 22
600 do....s3. 23⅜	100 do.... 22⅛
100 do.... 23⅜	100 do.... 22¼
1500 do....s3. 23⅛	100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 49⅝
do.... 23⅜	

FRIDAY, May 21—P. M.

The stock market, after a brief spell of firmness in the early dealings, during which prices advanced in some instances ¼ to ⅞ ₱ cent., became weak and unsettled, and a general decline ensued. The depression was greatest in Ohio and Mississippi, Hannibal and St. Joseph, North-western, and St. Paul, which declined from ⅞ to 2⅜ ₱ cent. Shortly before the close these stocks became firm, and recovered ¾ to 1⅝ ₱ cent., which had some influence on the general market. The early decline in St. Paul was caused by rumors of a compromise between the parties contesting the election, and the rally at the close resulted from an authoritative denial of this report. The stock opened at 35⅛ and declined steadily to 32¾, the last sales being at 33⅜@33½. The preferred sold at 56@54½. Ohio and Mississippi fell off from 22¾ to 21, and recovered to 22¼. Hannibal and St. Joseph declined from 23¼ to 20⅞, and rallied to 22½. The preferred sold at 28, and closed at 28½ bid. North-western common fell off from 38½ to 37⅝ and the preferred from 53½ to 53, the former recovering to 38⅜ in the final sales. Erie was irregular and ranged from 22¾ to 23¾, the advance being in sympathy with the improvement at London. Pacific Mail advanced from 36⅝ to 37½, but declined to 36⅝ at the second board, closing at 37⅛. Western Union declined from 77 to 76¼, and left off at 76¾. Lake Shore advanced to 67½, but in the afternoon touched 66¾ and closed at 67⅜. New-York Central was steady and sold at 104@104⅛. New-Jersey Central advanced to 111. Panama rose to 142¾, but later declined to 141. The other changes will be found below.

Money was abundant, and borrowers on call supplied their requirements at 2@3 ₱ cent., the general rates in the afternoon being 2½@3 ₱ cent. The supply of merchantable paper continues small, and the best names are wanted at 4@5 ₱ cent. The currency movement is still in favor of this centre, and the legal-tender average of the banks will probably show a further gain to-morrow.

The foreign advices reported some failures at London, and a dispatch received here late in the day stated that the Lombard Discount House was said to be in trouble. The same dispatch announced that the affairs of the iron house, reported early in the day as having suspended, had been arranged. The Bank of England continues to gain bullion, the increase to-day being given at £216,000 sterling. Consols were a fraction lower, closing at 94⅛ for money and 94⅛@94¼ for the account. United States bonds closed steady at 106⅛@106¼ for old 1875s, 109¼@109½ for 1867s, 104 for 10-40s, and 102½@102¾ for new 5s. Erie opened at 20½, fell off to 20¼, advanced to 20⅞, reacted to 20½, and closed at 20¾@20⅞. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills at London was reported at 3 5-16 ₱ cent., or 3-16 ₱ cent below the bank rate. The sterling exchange market was firmer, with an improved demand for to-morrow's packet. The late business was at $4 86½@$4 87 for bankers' long, and $4 89½@$4 90 for demand drafts. The nominal rates were $4 87½ and $4 90½. Gold was weaker at the opening, and declined from 116⅛ to 115⅞, but later became firm and rose to 116¼ on the reports of failures at London. The closing transactions were at 116⅛. No specie engagements for to-morrow were reported. On gold loans, the rates were flat to 2 per cent for carrying.

Government bonds were firm at generally full prices. The transactions were not large, except in registered 10-40s, $130,000 of which changed hands at 116⅝. 1881s coupons rose to 124⅜. New 5s sold at 116½, 1867s at 124, and currency 6s at 124⅛. District of Columbia 3.65s declined from 74⅛ to 73⅞. In railroad mortgages Eries, Great Western second, and Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible were weak and lower, and the remainder of the list steady, except for Rock Island 7s and New-Jersey consolidated firsts, which advanced ¼@½ ₱ cent. Erie second sold at 98, and third at 95, the asking prices yesterday having been 102 and 97. Long Dock bonds sold at par, the lowest price for some time past. State bonds were dull and without essential change.

The dry goods imports for the week were $1,461,982, and the amount marketed $1,457,389. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1 this year were $43,501,384, and the total amount marketed $49,513,483.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1875.

Gold receipts	$502,053 93
Gold payments	1,729,338 71
Gold balance	53,524,166 92
Currency receipts	2,307,715 19
Currency payments	550,758 65
Currency balance	46,674,134 99
Customs	249,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 21.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	116⅜	116½
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	117¼	117⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	124	124
American Gold	116¼	116⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 80½	$4 86½@$4 87
New-York Central	103¾	104⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	102¼	102⅝
Pacific Mail	36⅝	37⅛
St. Paul Common	35	33⅜
St. Paul Preferred	56	55
Western Union	76⅞	76¾
Union Pacific	76	75¾
Lake Shore	67⅛	67⅜
Wabash and Toledo	9	9⅛
North-western Common	38¼	38¼
North-western Preferred	53¼	53
Delaware and Lackawanna	118¼	118¼
New-Jersey Central	111	111
Panama	142	141
Erie	22⅝	22¼
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅞	21⅝
C., C., and Indiana Central	4⅞	4½
Harlem	134	134½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No of Shares.
New-York Central	104⅛	103¾	622
Harlem	134½	134½	200
Erie	23¾	22¾	77,300
Lake Shore	67½	66¾	39,300
Wabash	9⅜	8¾	2,300
North-western	38½	37⅝	10,000
North-western Preferred	53½	53	700
Rock Island	102⅝	102¼	1,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35⅛	32¾	9,600
Mil. and St. Paul Pref.	56	54½	500
Morris and Essex	102	102	400
New-Jersey Central	111	111	200
Michigan Central	67	67	250
C., C., C. and I.	48	46½	300
Union Pacific	76¼	75⅝	5,000
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4½	400
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23¼	20⅞	3,200
Hannibal and St. Jo. Pref.	28½	28	100
Ohio and Mississippi	22¾	21	13,300
Panama	142¾	141	400
Western Union	77	76¼	40,800
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	25	24½	400
Pacific Mail	37½	36⅝	45,500
Canton	65¼	65¼	100
Consolidated Coal	48	48	200
Kansas and Texas	8	8	100
Chicago and Alton	105	105	600
Missouri Pacific	50	49½	600
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	15⅛	14½	1,400
Total			245,872

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s.	124⅛	124⅜	5-20s, '65, c.	122⅜	122⅝
6s, '81, r.	122¼	122½	5-20s, '67, r.	122⅜	122⅝
6s, '81, c.	124¼	124½	5-20s, '67, c.	123⅞	124
5-20s, '62, r.	117	117¼	5-20s, '68, r.	122⅝	123
5-20s, '62, c.	117	117¼	5-20s, '68, c.	123⅝	123⅞
5-20s, '64, r.	117¾	118	10-40s, r.	116¾	116⅞
5-20s, '64, c.	117⅞	118⅛	10-40s, c.	117¾	118
5-20s, '65, r.	119½	119¾	5s, '81, r.	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s, '65, c.	120⅜	120½	5s, '81, c.	116½	116⅝
5-20s, '65, n. r.	122⅛	122¼			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $34,000 for interest and $35,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$27,501,000
Gold balances	1,416,600
Currency balances	1,651,424

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$86,145,750
Currency balances	3,479,125
Gold exchanges	4,580,918
Gold balances	590,525

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 38	N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87. 120
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 38	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87. 120
Alabama 8s, 1886.... 42	N.Y. 6s, Gold L'n, '91. 120
Ark. 6s, Funded.... 27	N. Y. 5s, Gold, '75.. 114½
Ark. 7s, L.R.& Ft.S.is. 11	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 20½
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 11	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 20½
Ar. 7s, L.R.P.B.& N.O. 11	N.C. 6s, N.C.R., J. & J. 50
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R. 12	N.C. 6s, N.C.R., A.& O. 50
Georgia 6s.... 88	N. C. 6s, N.C.R., C.off, J. & J.... 37
Ga. 7s, new bonds.... 98	N. C. 6s, N.C.R., C.off, A. & O.... 37
Ga. 7s, indorsed.... 93	N.C. 6s, F'd'g Act '66. 13
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds.. 91	N.C. 6s, F'd'g Act '68. 12½
Illinois War Loan.... 102	N. C. 6s, n.bs., J. & J. 12
Kentucky 6s.... 102	N. C. 6s, n.bs., A. & O. 10
Louisiana 6s.... 37	
La. 6s, new bonds.. 37	
La. 6s, n. Fltg. Debt. 37	N.C. 6s, sp. tax, class 1. 4¾
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 37	N.C. 6s, sp. tax, class 2. 4
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 37	N.C. 6s, sp. tax, class 3. 4
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 28	Rhode Island 6s.... 107
La. 8s, Lev. bds of '75. 38	South Carolina 6s.... 33
Mo. 6s, due in 1875.. 102	S. C. 6s, A. & O.... 31
Mo. 6s, due in 1876.. 102	S. C. 6s, F'd'g Act '66. 31
Mo. 6s, due in 1877.. 101	S.C. 6s, L.C., '89, A.&O. 31
Mo. 6s, due in 1878.. 101	S. C. 7s of 1888.... 31
Mo. 6s, due in 1879.. 101	S.C. Non-fundable bs. 6
Mo. 6s, due in 1880.. 101	Tennessee 6s, old.... 50⅜
Fund. Bds. due 1894-5. 101½	Tenn. 6s, new bs.... 50
L. Bds. due 1881 to '91. 102	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s. 50⅛
Asy. or Uni. due 1892. 101½	Texas 10s of 1876.... 99½
H. & St. Jo. due 1875. 102	Virginia 6s, old.... 34
H. & St. Jo. due 1876. 102	Va. 6s, new bs., '66.. 34
H. & St. Jo. due 1886. 101	Va. 6s, new bs., '67.. 34
H. & St. Jo. due 1887. 101½	Va. 6s, Consol bs.... 61½
N. Y. R. B'y Loan.... 108	Va. 6s, ex mat'd cp.. 56¼
N. Y. C. B'y Loan.... 108	Va. 6s, Con., 2d series. 43¼
N.Y. 6s, Canal L'n, '75. 110	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.. 9
N.Y. 6s, Canal L'n, '77. 110	Dis. of Col. 3-65s, 1924. 73⅞
N.Y. 6s, Canal L'n, '78. 110	

☞ And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st.... 110	C., P. & Ash., o. bds. 104
Alb. & Sus. 2d.... 103½	Det., M. & Tol. bds. 101⅝
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. 25½	Buffalo & Erie n. bds. 102
B., C.R.& M. 1st 7s g. 27	Buff. & State L. 7s.. 102
Chic. & Alton 1st.... 112	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st.. 86
Chic. & Alton Inc.... 102	Lake Shore Div. bds. 101½
La. & Mo. 1st guar.. 90	Lake S. Con. c. 1st.. 102½
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st. 101½	Lake S. Con. c. 2d.... 97
Chic., B.& Q. 8₱c. 1st. 115½	Mar. & Cinn. 1st.... 106
Chic., B. & Q. C. 7s.. 107	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902. 103
Chic., R. I. & Pac.. 109¾	M. C. 1st. 8s, '82, S.F. 112
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st n. 111½	N. J. S. 1st 7s.... 23
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st C. 105¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.... 101½
Cen. R. of N. J. C.C. 109¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 101
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P.D. 110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 102¼
M.&S.P. 2 7 3-10 P.D. 93⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es. 97¼
M.&S.P. 1st 7s G. RD. 86	N. Y. C. 6s, Sub.... 97¼
M. & St. P. 1st L.C.D. 90	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.... 103½
M. & St. P. 1st C.& M. 83	N. Y. C. & H. 1st c.. 117
Mil. & St. P. 1st Con. 74	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r.. 115½
Mil. & St. P. 2d.... 80	Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85. 111
Chi. & N. W. S. F.... 104	Harlem 1st 7s, c.... 109⅝
Chi. & N. W. In. bds. 99½	North Missouri 1st.. 90¾
Chi. & N. W. Con. bds. 93¼	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 70
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds. 90	Central P. Gold bds. 103⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 98½	Cen. P. San Jo. B'h.. 92
Chi. & N. W. C. G. bds. 86¼	Cen. P. Cal. & O. 1st. 94
Galena & Chi. Ex.... 105¼	Western Pacific bds. 97
Peninsula 1st, Conv. 96½	Union Pac. 1st bds.. 101½
Chi. & Mil. 1st.... 98¼	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 97⅝
Winona & St. Pet's.... 89	Union Pac. S. F.... 92¼
Del., L. & W. 2d.... 110	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 95
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv. 121	Pac. R. 7s g'd by Mo. 102
Morris & Essex 1st.. 109¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.. 111
M. & E. 1st, Con. Gd. 101½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.. 107½
Erie 1st, Extended.. 101¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.. 100
Erie 2d, 7s, '79.... 98	Cleve. & P. 4th S. F. 99
Erie 3d, 7s '83.... 93	C., C. & I. 1st.... 45⅞
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.... 92	C., C. & I. 2d.... 14
Long Dock bds.... 100	Alt. & T. Haute 1st. 105¼
H. & St. J. 8s, Conv. 85	Alt. & T. Haute 2d.. 90½
Ind., Bloom'n & W. 1st. 28	Tol., P. & W., E. D.. 64
Mich. S. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.... 101⅛	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex. 82
M.S.N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ ct. 106½	T. & W. 1st St. L. div. 60
Cleve. & Tol. S. F'd. 107	Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 55½
Cleve. & Tol., n. bds. 103½	Tol. & W. Con. Conv. 42

And the following for City bank shares:

America.... 155	Manhattan.... 150
Amer. Exchange.... 116	Market.... 121
Butch. & Drovers'.. 132	Mechanics'.... 146
Chemical.... 1600	Mercantile.... 104
City.... 300	Merchants'.... 126
Commerce.... 122	Metropolitan.... 133
Continental.... 99½	Nassau.... 104½
Corn Exchange.... 135	New-York.... 133
First National.... 200	North America.... 102½
Fourth National.... 100	Park.... 151
Fulton.... 156	People's.... 140
Gallatin National.... 120	Phenix.... 97½
German-American.. 97	Shoe & Leather.... 150
Import. & Traders'.. 209½	State of New-York. 112
Irving.... 130	Tradesmen's.... 146
Leather Manufac'rs. 185	Union.... 136

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 21.
Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	104	
City 6s, new	108¼	108⅜
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130	sales
Pennsylvania Railroad	50½	50⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	53⅝	54
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61½	61⅝
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅛	21¼
Northern Central Railroad		30
Lehigh Navigation	50¾	50⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	102¾	101⅞

Proposals for the 6 ₱ cent. gold loan of the Western Union Telegraph Company will be opened on Tuesday next, at noon, at the banking-house of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. The interest taken by investors in this loan indicates its success, and those desiring to participate in the division of the bonds should make early application, as the competition will probably be quite active.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ISSUE OF $1,000,000 SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST MARCH AND 1ST SEPTEMBER.
PRINCIPAL, 1900.

MESSRS. MORTON, BLISS & CO., invite subscriptions for the above bonds, and will receive proposals until Tuesday, the 25th day of May, at noon, to purchase any part of the same, reserving a minimum price of 97½ per cent., and accrued interest, below which no offers will be accepted.

Subscriptions to become binding as soon as they reach the amount of $2,000,000; and if they exceed the total of $4,000,000, the $2,000,000 first subscribed shall be allotted *in full* and the balance *pro rata*.

This issue has been authorized for the purpose of providing means to redeem bonds of the company maturing Nov. 1, next, amounting to $4,448,900, and will be included in any mortgage that the company may make in the future, the amount of which shall in no event exceed $6,000,000.

On the redemption of the foregoing $4,448,900, the only bonded debt besides the present issue will be $1,500,000 Seven per cent. Gold Building Bonds, issued in 1872, and £206,000 Sterling Bonds; and the total interest on the company's debt, including this issue, will be $405,000, gold, or, at 115 per cent., gold, $465,750, currency, leaving a margin on last year's net earnings of $2,610,910, in excess of expenses and interest charges.

The company has in operation 72,500 miles of line with 177,500 miles of wire, and upward of 6,000 stations.

The capital stock is $41,073,410, of which the company has purchased and now has in its treasury $7,287,735, leaving the outstanding share capital $33,785,675.

The earnings of the company for 1874 were $9,530,749, and the profits $3,076,660, being an increase of $248,715 of gross receipts, and of $841,643 of profits over the year 1873.

Besides the Western Union stock, the company owns $1,038,400 of the capital stock of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, which owns and operates land lines in Florida, and submarine cables between Florida, Key West, and Havana, Cuba; also $1,173,500 of the gold and stock Telegraph Company's stock.

The payment for the new bonds, when allotted, will be due June 1, and the currency bonds of the company, due Nov. 1 next, will be received at 100½, and interest in payment for the same.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 21, 1875.

On this forenoon, at Sixtieth Street Yards, there was a fair condition of trade in Beeves. The arrivals were light, and, in consequence, business was over at an early hour; Beeves sold at 11½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 8½ cwt., on 57 to 58 lb. net. Milch Cows were not quoted. Calves were easy of sale at 4½c.@5c. ₱ lb. Smooth quality Veals in fair demand at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb. Trade in Sheep moderate at 5¾c.@6½c. ₱ lb. for shorn Sheep and 8¼c. ₱ lb. for woolly Sheep. Spring Lambs in slow demand at 11c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs not on sale. City-dressed slightly off in feeling: prices 9¾c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 71 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong; 138 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 83 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 34 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 64 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 15 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 8 cwt.; 30 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 70 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., scant; 82 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 36 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong; 64 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 15 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 14 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume and Elliott sold 14 Shorn Sheep, weight ..120 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 29 shorn Sheep, weight 2,530 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 40 shorn Sheep, weight 4,280 lb., at 6⅜c. ₱ lb.; 148 woolly Sheep, weight 1 ,620 lb., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 5 Calves, weight 570 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 62 Veals, weight 8,390 lb., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 54 Veals, weight 7,340 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 260 lb., at 9c. ₱ lb. The foregoing stock was all State. J. Kirby sold 116 Sheep, weight 10,140 lb., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 111 Sheep, weight 8,430 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 6 butter-milk fed Calves, weight 750 lb., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 97 Veals, weight 12,490 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth Street Yards.—Judd and Buckingham sold 401 Sheep, weight 37,750 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 148 Sheep, weight 15,000 lb., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 450 Sheep, weight 45,710 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb., all being shorn Ohio Sheep.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 897 head of Horned Cattle, 2 Cows, 231 Veals and Calves, 200 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 1,615 Sheep and Lambs, 1 Cow, 1,008 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 1,588 Hogs, 254 Veals and Calves, 1,175 Sheep.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 544 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,786 head, or 458 cars, against 402 cars same time last week, 576 cars same time last year. Twenty-three cars of the fresh arrivals through consignments shipped to-day, leaving a balance of 13 cars held for shipment to-morrow. There was no market to-day, and not sufficient sales for quotations. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,600 head, against 13,600 head same time last week, 9,000 head same last year. Market moderately active; demand limited; four cars of fresh arrivals shipped East in first hands; 745 Ohio clipped Sheep disposed of, 128 head for City butchers, the balance for Eastern trade, ranging from 95 to 103 lb., at $5 50@$6. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,600 head, against 12,400 head same time last week, 17,000 head same time last year. Market dull, slow; transactions confined to heavy Hogs; no Yorkers offered. none disposed of; 3 cars of heavy Illinois Hogs disposed of at $8@$8 25. Cows — Receipts for the week, all kinds, 37 cars, against 42 cars last week; demand active; trade good; 32 cars disposed of here. balance consigned through to destination in first hands; quotations per car-load, $35@$45 per head; a few choice, with calves, $50@$65. Calves—Receipts for the week, thus far, 250 head, mostly good Veals, with a few common young Calves; demand for all kinds good; prices strong; all offerings readily disposed of; Bobbs at $2@$3 per head; Veals at $5@$8 per head.

ALBANY, May 21.—Cattle—The market opens with increased activity. Receipts, 497 car-loads—40 short of those last week; ruling of the market strong at ⅛c. ₱ lb. advance on best lots; 15 head Illinois Steers brought 7¼c. good butchering Steers, 6½c.@6¾c.; Cherokees, $6 50@$6 60 ₱ 100 lb.; Milch Cows in fair demand at from $35 to $65. Veal Calves—Market more active at an advance of ½c. ₱ lb., live weight. Receipts. 500 head. Sales were made for the New-York market at 6½c.@7½c. Sheep and Lambs—Supply unusually small, numbering only 5,000 head, being 6,400 short of last week. Prices were advanced from ¼c. to ¾c. ₱ lb. Sheared Sheep. common to fair, 4½c.@5¼c.; fair to good, 5¼c.@6c., and good to extra, 6¼c.@6½c. Hogs—Receipts moderate; heavy, 8c.@8½c.; Pigs, 8½c.@10c.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Cattle firm; receipts, 3,000 head; shipping, $5 50@$6 50; Butchers', $4@$5 25; Stockers, $3 50@$4 75; Choice Steers, $6 25; shipments, 2,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000 head; firm at yesterday's reduction, with fair demand; Light, $7 25@$7 50; Heavy, $7 40@$7 75; one bunch sold at $8 72, and another, at $8 50; shipments, 8,500 head. Sheep steady at unchanged prices; receipts, 500 head.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Hogs lower; sales, shippers, $6 50@$7; Bacon—Grades, $7 10@$7 40; good to extra, $7 50@$7 55. Cattle in fair demand; sales of good Native Steers $6@$6 12½; fair Butchers' $5@$5 65; Mixed, $4 25@$5 10; medium Wintered Texan Steers, $3 60; common Texans, $2 50@$3 25.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 21, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	12	Leather, sides	8,732
Beans, bbls.	184	Peanuts, bags	63
Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Resin, bbls.	85
Cotton, bales	155	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,263
Flour, bbls.	7,947	Beef, pkgs.	2
Wheat, bushels	47,020	Pork, pkgs.	60
Corn, bushels	17,900	Cut Meats, pkgs.	177
Oats, bushels	46,475	Butter, pkgs.	3,434
Malt, bushels	1,250	Cheese, pkgs.	3,880
Oat-meal, bags	200	Sumac, bags	8,224
Eggs, bbls.	1,750	Skins, bales	31
Flax, bales	211	Tallow, pkgs.	39
Grease, pkgs.	8	Tow, bales	56
Flax-seed, bags	17	Tea, pkgs.	89
Hops, bales	138	Tobacco, hhds.	180
Hides, number	19	Tobacco, pkgs.	607
Hides, bales	32	Wool, bales	197
Lead, pigs	310	Whisky, bbls.	338

ASHES—Pots are selling in small lots at $6, and Pearls at $8 ₱ 100 lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business continues comparatively slow in regular channels, wholesale and jobbing buyers purchasing, for the most part, only in small amounts, on the basis of late quotations for seasonable goods. Fine City stock is in rather better request. Collections are represented as progressing fairly. Through the auction rooms the offerings and sales are quite liberal as to amount, but not satisfactory, as a rule, as to prices. Finishing goods are in comparative moderate demand within the previous range. The latest Boston report is to the effect that: "Business has partaken of the usual quiet of the season, and but a limited quantity of goods has been turned out. Some of the largest boot and brogan manufacturers have purchased their leather the past week, and the cutters have commenced work. Further orders for heavy goods have also been placed, and by the first of next month there will be a fair business in the manufacturing towns. Buyers are likely to purchase later than usual, as in many sections the trade will depend wholly upon the crops, and buyers of boots and shoes will hold off until the last moment. Low-grade boots and brogans are likely to be taken in preference to better goods, and a manufacturer who gets up a line of goods in good style and at low cost is likely to make a profit."

BRICKS—With ample offerings and a rather slow distribution in progress, prices show weakness in most instances. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3; Jersey, $5@$6 50; Haverstraw, $7@$7 75; Up-River, $6@$6 75; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$56 ₱ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ₱ 1,000 on these figures.

CANDLES—Continue very quiet at previous quotations, with Adamantine at 12½c.@16¼c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—A more confident demand prevails for Rio, which has advanced ¼c. ₱ lb., closing firmly at the improvement, with sales reported here of 3,000 bags, by the J. L. Prendergast, at 16¼c.@18¼c.; 5,827 bags, by the J. Welsh, Jr., 16⅞c., gold, and 5,000 bags, by the Rocky Glen, on private terms, leaving the stock in first hands 41,045 bags. And at Baltimore, 4,000 bags, by the Imperador, reported at 17⅝c., gold, ₱ lb. Other kinds have also been in more request, and held with more firmness. Sales have been made of 400 bags Maracaibo at 20¼c., gold, ₱ lb. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good at 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18⅝c.@18¾c., gold, ₱ lb.; 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@19¼c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 20c.@22c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Singapore, 21c.@23¼c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Savanilla, 19½c.@21c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19c.; San Domingo, 16¼c.@17c. ₱ lb., gold. The jobbing trade is reported as fair at rather firmer prices.

COOPERAGE STOCK—A moderate movement has been noted in this line, mostly for home use, with Hogshead Staves quoted steady at from $100@$200; do. Pipe, $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks, $5 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 90@$2 60; Molasses do., $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 50@$2 75. Hoops, 12 to 14 feet, at 30c.@37c.

CORDAGE—Has been quoted steady but generally inactive.

COTTON—Rather more inquiry has been noted for Cotton for early delivery, mostly on export account, at comparatively steady prices, with holders evincing less urgency in their offerings. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 1,925 bales, (of which 1,420 bales were on last evening,) including 1,551 bales to shippers, 340 bales to spinners, and 24 bales to speculators. The somewhat stronger range of ocean freight room, for Liverpool, tended to check the export movement. The Liverpool public advices were of a tame though steady market, but the private accounts were somewhat more encouraging....For forward delivery the demand has been more animated, with prices ruling stronger. The purchases have been in good part to provide for outstanding contracts. The final quotations show an advance of 1-16c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 24,300 bales, (of which 4,200 bales were on last evening and 20,100 bales were to-day,) with 2,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May options closing at 16c.@16 1-32c.; June, 16c.@16 1-32c.; July, 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c.; August, 16 5-16c.@16 11-32c.; September, 16⅛c.@16 5-32c.; October, 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; November, 15 17-32c.@15 9-16c.; December, 15 17-32c.@15 9-16c.; January, 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; February, 15 27-32c.@15 29-32c.; March, 16 1-16c.@16⅛c., and April at 16¼c.@16 11-32c. ₱ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 153 bales, including 25 bales by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,378 bales, against 3,576 bales same day last week, and for the week 17,787 bales, against 20,139 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,365,487 bales, against 3,639,924 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 33,462 bales; to the Continent, 24,421 bales. Stock in New-York, 161,522 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 377,611 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton, according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13⅛	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15	15	15¼	15¼
Low Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Good Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Middling Fair	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Fair	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—Very moderate dealings have been reported in most kinds of stock, since our last, with prices quoted generally unaltered. Dye-woods have been offered quite sparingly, and have been in more confident demand, with prices ruling in favor of sellers.

FERTILIZERS—The trade has been fair, mostly in a jobbing way, with prices generally quoted steady.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been attracting rather more attention, within the range of from $2 22½@$2 35, currency, for No. 1, short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been less active, yet values have been without further change of moment. Shipping Extras have been offered less freely, and holders have been unwilling to make further concessions, but the dealings have been much lighter. Superfine has been more sought after, particularly choice, which have shown rather more steadiness. Minnesota Extras, suited to the West India and South American markets, have been in some request. Trade and Family Extras have been comparatively dull, and quoted weak. The sales since our last have been 12,100 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 25@$4 75; ordinary to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 05, chiefly at $4 90@$5 05; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 05@$5 35; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 35@$5 85, mainly at $5 50@$5 65; poor to very good Shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 35, mostly at $5 25@$5 35; very good to very fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 35; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5 25@$5 85; and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,600 bbls. shipping stock at quoted rates....Southern Flour has been quoted weak on a very light trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$6 10 for very poor and very good Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 15@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been offered sparingly and at very full prices, checking business; demand fair. We quote the range from $4 35@5 00 for very poor fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 325 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$5 50 for Superfine ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been offered more freely and quoted easier and irregular, with a moderately active inquiry noted. We quote the range of from $3 75@$4 35 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 80 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 1,550 bbls., including 1,300 bbls. Yellow Western.

FRUIT—The market has been comparatively weak for the leading kinds, which have met with a moderate sale, mostly in a jobbing way. Sales have been reported of 2,200 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 45@$2 50, chiefly at $2 45, showing a reduction; 1,800 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 40@$3 65 ₱ box; 500 half bxs. Valencia do. at 10¼c.; 350 bbls Currants at 6⅛c.; and 130 cks. Turkey Prunes at 7¼c.@7½c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in very light request since our last, for export as well as for milling, and prices have been again quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, closing dull. Winter Wheat very quiet and irregular. Sales have been made of only 28,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, at $1 17½@$1 18; 16,000 bushels very choice dry No. 2 North-west Spring, in store, at $1 19 for export; and a few small lots of car stock within the range of $1 15@$1 24 for ungraded Spring. ...No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, June option, offering at $1 18, but without finding buyers....New Corn has further receded 1c.@1½c. a bushel, under a pressure to realize, with a moderately active business reported, partly for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 87,500 bushels at 83c.@84½c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western, afloat, closing at about 83½c.@84c. for fair to strictly prime; 84c.@85c. for new Yellow Western, closing at 84c.@84½c., afloat; 85c.@90c. for very poor to very choice new White Western....Old Mixed Western Corn has been quoted decidedly lower and irregular, under more urgent offerings, with more demand noted, mostly on export account. Sales have been reported of 12,000 bushels, in store, at 86c., for shipment, and of 60,000 bushels, also in store, at 89c. ₱ bushel....Rye held firmly, but quiet; State last sold at $1 10....Barley and Peas nominally as last quoted....Barley Malt has been in more request, in good part for forward delivery, with sales reported of 6,200 bushels State, to arrive last half of June, at $1 47½ for four-rowed, and $1 42½ for two-rowed; and 2,000 bushels Canada West, same option, at $1 60 ₱ bushel, all cash on delivery....Oats have been more sought after, and with reduced offerings of prime, have been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported of 56,000 bushels at 75¾c.@76c. for Mixed Western, afloat, mainly at 76c. for Chicago, which price was bid at the close, with up to 77c.@77½c. asked; 76c.@79c. for White Western, and 77½c.@78c. for White State....Feed has been in moderate request and less firm, within the range of $23@$32, as extremes, ₱ ton....Bale Hay continues in demand, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 90c.@$1 10; Clover, 60c.@75c.; Salt Hay at 55c.@65c....Rye Straw has been less sought after, within the range of from 60c.@90c.; Oat, 50c.@55c. ₱ 100 lb.

HEMP—An extensive business has been transacted in Jute Butts, sales having been made of 7,700 bales, to arrive, including 1,700 bales at 3⅝c., currency, and 6,000 bales at 2 5-16c.@2 7-16c., gold, duty paid. Otherwise market dull; quotations wholly unaltered.

HIDES—The market has been without notable animation, the demand for all kinds having been on a very limited scale, with prices quoted as favoring buyers, in most instances. Sales, 400 Matamoras and 1,200 Mexican on private terms.

HOPS—Have been quite dull throughout, with values quoted somewhat nominal, though holders seem confident. We quote: New-York, fair to choice, new, 35c.@40c., and fancy up to 45c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 25c.@36c.; Western, new, 28c.@36c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 33c.@35c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts of domestic have been 29 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 41,514 bales, as against 20,591 bales same time last year. Exports this week none, and since Sept. 1, 15,6[illegible]8 bales.

MOLASSES—With more liberal offerings and a limited inquiry, the market for invoices has been depressed and somewhat unsettled. Refiners have been operating very sparingly. An invoice of 34 hhds. Cardenas was sold at 38½c., said to have been equal to 42c. for 50 test. A cargo of 631 hhds. and 40 tcs. Sagua, just arrived, was imported by refiners. Invoices of 570 hhds. and 55 tcs. Cardenas, 388 pchs. Nevis, 448 hhds. and 15 tcs. St. John, (P. R.,) 254 hhds. and 10 tcs. Fajardo, 158 casks and 38 bbls. St. Croix, and 175 pchs. Port Spain, of recent receipt, have not yet been reported as marketed. The demand for invoices of Grocery grades has been comparatively tame, with values showing decided weakness. Sales have been reported of 228 casks and 27 bbls. St. Croix, on private terms, with the range quoted on invoices and jobbing lots at from 45c.@52½c. ₱ gallon. The jobbing trade in foreign, as well as in New-Orleans, has been very limited, and confined to urgent wants, at irregular prices. Otherwise, market as quoted in our last....Syrup continues very quiet, within the former range....Sugar-house Molasses has been slow of sale at 29c. in hhds., and 32c. in bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been generally in light request since our last, within the range of from $1 95@$2 05 for Strained to good Strained; $2 10@$2 40 for No. 2; $3 50@$4 75 for No. 1, and $5@$7 50 for Pale to Extra Pale, ₱ 280 lb. Sales have been reported of 600 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4 75@$6 25, and 300 bbls. good Strained, ₱ 280 lb....Tar continues very quiet on the basis of $2 12½@$2 37½ ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $2 25 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, with merchantable quoted nominally steady at 35c. ₱ gallon; sales, 100 bbls. New-York pks. at 36c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale and Sperm have been in moderate request at about steady prices. Manufactured Whale and Sperm have been without notable activity, yet quoted unchanged in value. Linseed has been selling moderately in a jobbing way at about late rates. Lard-oil has been dull and heavy. Menhaden has been quiet and quoted weak. Odd lots of new catch have been arriving and selling at current figures. Cotton-seed Oil, Neats-foot and Red Oils have been scarce and held at extreme figures, checking operations. Paraffine and Olive Oils rather quiet, but firmly held. Tallow-oil dull. We quote: Crude Whale, 62c.@66c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@73c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm, $1 73@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm, $2@$2 02½; Bleached Sperm, $2 05@$2 07½; Lard-oil, $1 20@$1 25 for good to choice, and 97½c.@$1 12½ for No. 1; Red-oil, 65c.; Saponified, do., 75c.@80c.; Linseed-oil, 67c.@69c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 17½@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@45c.; Bleached do., 50c.@52c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 60c.; Yellow do., 69c.@73c.; Refined Yellow and White do., 75c.@80c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 7½c.@8c.; Resin-oil, 17c.@23c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@92c.; Cod, 60c.@67½c.; Neats-foot, 95c.@$1 30; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@13½c.

PETROLEUM—Has been depressed and lower, under freer offerings, without leading to much activity. Refined has been quoted for early delivery here at 12c.@12⅛c., with sales of 6,500 bbls. at these figures; and early June options at 12⅛c.@12¼c....Refined at Philadelphia at 12c.@12⅛c., with sales reported of 5,000 bbls. at 12c., and at Baltimore, 12⅛c.@12¼c., with sales of 5,000 bbls. at 12⅛c. for early delivery....Crude, in bulk, at 6c., and in shipping order at 9⅛c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 17c.@19½c....Naphtha at 9c.@9½c. for City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in much more confident demand, in good part for export, at decidedly better prices, with sales reported of 450 bbls. new Western Mess at $21 50@$21 75, closing at $21 75; 20 bbls. Prime Mess at $19 25, with Extra Prime quoted at $16; and 150 bbls. Extra Clear at $24 ₱ bbl. And for forward delivery, business has been on a moderate scale, the advanced prices claimed checking operations. Of new Western Mess, sales have been reported of 500 bbls. June options, at $21 50, closing with up to $21 65 asked; 500 bbls. July at $21 45, closing with $21 75 asked, and $21 65 bid, and 1,000 bbls. August at $21 60@$21 90, closing at $21 90 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in less request; quoted at 9¼c.@9⅞c. for City....Cut-meats have been quiet, but without important change as to values. Sales have been reported of 20,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 14 lb. average, at 12c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon quoted easier, on a light inquiry; City Long Clear at 12⅛c.@12¼c.; and Western as in our last....Lard has been in moderate demand and quoted a shade higher. Sales have been reported of small lots of prime Western Steam at 15⅛c.@15¼c.; 180 tcs. City do. at 14⅞c.@14¾c., mainly at 14⅞c., with No. 1 City quoted at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; and 100 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 15⅛c.; with West India stock quoted at 14⅝c. ₱ lb., and for forward delivery, Western Steam has been quite active at an advance of 1-16c. ₱ lb., closing firmly. Sales, 2,000 tcs., June, at 15 5-16c.@15⅜c., closing at 15⅜c.@15 7-16c.; 3,000 tcs., July, at 15 7-16c.@15 9-16c., closing at 15 9-16c. asked, with August quoted at 15⅝c.@15 11-16c. ₱ lb....Beef quoted steady, with sales reported of 150 bbls., in lots, on the basis of $10 for Plain Mess, $11 for Extra do., and $15 for Packet, ₱ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, and $28@$29 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams have been in limited demand, at from $18@$19 for good to prime. Sales, 100 bbls. Western at $19 ₱ bbl. ....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, in moderate demand within the previously-quoted range.

RICE—There has been a very moderate inquiry noted for most kinds since our last, with Carolina ordinary to choice quoted steady at from $6 87½@$8 25; Louisiana, $6 25@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 50, and in bond at $2 70@$2 87½; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand in a jobbing way, with Liverpool Ground quoted firm at 85c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 50@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., at 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c. in bond.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive, with Crude quoted at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed, further sales of 7,500 bags, by the Lady Lawrence, at $2 10@$2 12½, gold, 60 and 90 days. Market otherwise dull and nominally unchanged.

SUGARS—More demand has been noted for Raw at generally steady prices, with holders less urgent in their offerings at the ruling figures. The inquiry has been, to a limited extent, on speculative account, but mainly for refining purposes. The trade call has been moderate, partly for shipment. Sales have been reported to-day of 1,602 hhds. and 5,000 bags, including 700 hhds. good fair Refining Cuba, at 8⅛c.; 254 hhds. good do. at 8¼c.; 314 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅛c.; 154 hhds. Melado at 6c.; 150 hhds Centrifugal at 9⅜c., and 5,000 bags Manila at 7⅞c. ₱ lb....We quote fair refining Cuba at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do. at 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅞c.@9⅝c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand, with Crushed quoted at 11⅜c.@11½c., Powdered at 11⅛c., Granulated at 10⅞c., A's at 9¾c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅝c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been more active, but at lower prices under more liberal offerings. Sales equal to 155,000 lb., at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for good to strictly prime, ₱ lb. Also, 400,000 lb. choice City in hhds., rumored, on private terms....Stearine has been in very moderate request, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 15½c. ₱ lb. Sales 124 tcs. choice at 15⅝c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been very dull at private trade, at irregular prices; sales 900 half-chests Green, and 500 half-chests Japan, on private terms. The auction sale, to-day, was at a further slight decline. There were 1,500 half-chests Moyune sold at 23½c.@85½c., and 300 half-chests Formosa Oolong at 35½c.@40c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Business has been moderately active at generally unchanged prices. The export inquiry has been on a somewhat more liberal scale. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 450 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10c.@22c.; 72 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 14½c.; 31 cases 1872 Pennsylvania at 19c.; 37 cases 1871 Ohio on private terms; 58 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 11½c.@20c.; 100 cases sundry growths at 8c.@45c.; and 450 bales Havana at 11½c.@20c. ₱ lb. Havana Tobacco quoted thus: Common, 85c.@90c.; Good, 92½c.@$1; Fine, $1 10@$1 25. And Yara, assorted lots, at 90c.@95c. ₱ lb....Manufactured Tobacco has been in fair request, with Black, common to fine, quoted at 17c.@30c., and Bright, common to fine, at 25c.@50c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Was less active, and rather less firm, with sales reported of 250 bbls., in lots, at 20½c.@$1 21 ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Rather more activity has been reported in this line. The dealings have been mainly in Domestic Pulled, and in Texas and California. The offerings have been increasing of Texas and new California Spring. New Texas has been held quite generally above the views of buyers, checking operations. New California Spring has shown weakness, influenced by the less favorable market advices from San Francisco. Domestic Fleece has been comparatively quiet. Scoured and Combing stock has been attracting rather more attention. Foreign product has been in very moderate demand, Cape and Australian having been in most favor with buyers. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 33,000 lb. Domestic Fleece, in lots, part at 48c.@55c.; 205 pks. and 6,000 lb. Domestic Pulled, part at 33c.@50c.; 100 bales and 110,000 lb. Scoured at 65c.@70c.; 18,000 lb. Combing, part at 55c.@57½c.; 67 bales Black Pulled, on private terms; 288 bags and 96,000 lb. Texas at 23c.@32c.; 172 bales new California Spring, at 30c.@35c.; 103,000 lb. old do. at 26c.@29c.; 67 bales and 95,000 lb. California Fall, part at 19c.@22c.; 6,000 lb. fat Sheep wool, 2,000 lb. Georgia, and 25 bales East India on private terms; 16,000 lb. Nevada at 28c.@33c.; 5,000 Mexican at 22c.; 145 bales Cape, part at 33c.; 44 bales and 5,000 lb. Australian at 51c.@52c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—A more confident temper has been apparent in the general movement to-day. Berth-room has been offered less freely, especially for British ports, and has been in good request, mainly for Grain, Cotton, and Provisions at somewhat stronger rates. The chartering business has been more active, and ship-owners have had any existing advantage as to rates, notably so in the instance of tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade, which has been in quite active demand, mostly for the Continent and Baltic, though to a fair extent for the United Kingdom. Tonnage for Grain has been moderately sought after, but the bids have not been up to the views of owners, and negotiations have been making slow progress. Vessels for Tobacco, Lumber, Timber, and general cargo have been attracting more attention at about late rates.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 5,000 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ₱ lb., as it runs, and 8,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 275 bales Cotton at 9-32d. for compressed, and 5-16d. ₱ lb., as it runs; 32,000 bushels Grain at 6½d. ₱ standard bushel; 650 pks. Provisions at equal to 30s., and 2,600 bxes. Cheese, part at 35s. ₱ ton; also a British bark, 787 tons, hence, with about 4,800 bbls. Crude and Refined Petroleum, reported at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl; two British ships, 1,465 and 1,407 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo; and from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) four ships with Deals, at 71s. 3d.@72s. 6d.@75s.; and from Miramichi (chartered there) a bark with Deals, at 70s. ....For London, a British brig, 490 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d., and a Norwegian bark, 614 tons, with about 3,700 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Sugar, on private terms, quoted at 26s. 3d.@27s. 6d.; 6,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s. ₱ ton; and 2,500 Staves. on private terms....For Whitehaven, a brig, with Deals, reported from St. John, (as chartered there,) at 75s....For Barrow, a bark, with Deals, from St. Margaret's Bay, (chartered there,) at 67s. 6d....For Belfast, an American bark, 459 tons, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₱ quarter.—For Cork and orders, a British steam-ship, 786 tons net, hence, with Grain, reported on private terms; two brigs, with Deals, from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) on the basis of 75s., or, if to Irish ports direct, at 72s. 6d.@73s. 9d....For the Continent, an American ship, 1,143 tons, hence, with about 7,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum (clearance of July 10,) at 4s. 6d.; a British ship, 1,019 tons, with about 7,000 bbls. do., from Baltimore, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, a British ship, 975 tons, hence, with Oak Timber, on private terms....For the Baltic, a German bark, 462 tons, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s.; an American brig, 411 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls do., at the same rate, and a Dutch brig, 237 tons, with about 1,600 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Pillau, a Norwegian bark, 458 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl. and £5 gratuity....For Elsinore and orders, an American bark, 339 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Lisbon, a Norwegian bark, 387 tons, hence, with equal to about 20,000 bushels Grain, reported at 15c. ₱ bushel....For Genoa, Leghorn, or Naples, an American bark, 598 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco, at 33s....For Sydney, N. S. W., the British bark, 599 tons, (previously reported as chartered for New-Zealand,) has been placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo, by Messrs. R. W. Cameron & Co....For Montevideo, an Italian bark, 425 tons with Flour, from Richmond, at $1 ₱ bbl., and primage....For Havana, an American brig, 316 tons, hence, with Hay, at $1 10, (United States currency,) ₱ bale....For Rio Janeiro and back to New-York, an American brig, 326 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For Halifax, N. S., a British bark, 425 tons, hence, with general cargo, and back, with Coal, from Cow Bay, at $2....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6 75; and another, with do., from Savannah, at $6 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened firm, and closed dull and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 05; No. 2 do., $1 00½, spot; $1 01⅛, June; $1 04⅛, July; No. 3 do., 97c.; rejected, 90c.@90½c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed new, 68c.; regular, 69⅛c. spot; 69⅝c. bid, June; 73c. bid July. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 62¼c., spot; 62¾c. bid, June. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 37, spot; $1 40, May; $1 10, September. Pork advanced and in fair demand, at $20 75@$20 80, spot; $20 80@$20 82½, June; $21 12½@$21 15, July. Lard advanced and in fair demand at $15 10, spot or June; $15 32½, July. Bulk-meats quiet and weak; Shoulders, 8¼c., spot; Short Rib Middles, 11⅛c.; Short Clear do., 11¾c. Whisky in good demand at $1 17. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat ⅛c. lower, at $1 04⅞, July. Corn easier at 69½c., June. Pork lower at $20 70, June; $20 95, July. Lard lower at 15¼c., July. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, May 21.—Lake Receipts—5,800 bbls. Flour, 318,500 bushels Wheat, 104,000 bushels Corn. Railroad Receipts—2,900 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 22,500 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—Railroads; 2,900 bbls. Flour, 43,500 bushels Wheat, 60,500 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—Canal to tide-water, 285,000 bushels Wheat, 107,000 bushels Corn; to intermediate points, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 24,500 bushels Corn. Canal Freights firm; to New-York, Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7c. Flour firm; sales 500 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat dull; sales 7,800 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 11. Corn dull; sales 12,000 bushels Western at 76½c.@77c., including 1 boat load on private terms. Oats held at 70c. for Western to arrive. Rye and Barley exhausted. Feeds quiet and steady. Pork quiet at $22 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 16c. Highwines nominally $1 21.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 21.—Flour firm; superfine, $5 50; Single Extra, $6; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 40@$6 50; choice Family, $7 75@$8. Corn dull; White Mixed, 92c. Oats quiet 76c.@77c. Bran dull at $1 15@$1 17½. Hay dull; large stock; prime, $25; choice, $28. Coffee quiet; fair to prime, 17½c.@18½c. Pork dull; weak; original, $22 37½; repacked, $21 50; Dry-salted Meats, none in first hands; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Lard dull; Refined Tierce, 15½c.; Keg, 16c. Hams, 13½c. Sugar—No receipts; Jobbing, common, 7¾c.@8c.; lower fair to fully fair, 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; prime, 9c.; strictly prime, 9¼c. Molasses, jobbing, common, 40c.@45c.; fair, 50c.@55c.; prime to choice, 58c.@70c. Corn-meal scarce at $4 50. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 65; Gold, 116.

OSWEGO, May 21.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls., at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $7 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White Winter, and $7 50 for double extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 19; extra White Michigan, $1 40. Corn dull; sales, 1,600 bushels at 86c. Barley scarce; sales, 2,000 bushels Canada at $1 46; one car do. at $1 50. Corn-meal, $37 for bolted, $36 for unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $27 ₱ ton. Canal Freights lower; Wheat, 6c.; Peas, 6½c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c.; Oats, 3⅞c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—58,000 bushels Wheat, 9,500 bushels Corn, 2,700 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 9,400 bushels Peas, 176,500 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—53,800 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 34,600 bushels Oats, 1,567,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Flour inactive, unchanged. Wheat a shade higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 34 bid; sales at $1 42½@$1 42¾, July; No. 3 do. $1 33@$1 34; No. 2 Spring, $1 02 bid; Soft do. sold at $1 06¼. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 69c.@70c. cash; 70c., June; 74c., July. Oats firmer; No. 2 65c.@65½c. cash; 66c., June. Rye steady at $1 05. Whisky quiet at $1 20. Pork lower at $21 60. Dry Salted Meats—A better feeling, but some up-country lots of Clear Rib Sides sold lower at 11½c.; held firmly here at 8¾c. for Shoulders, 12c. for Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon steady, only a small jobbing and order trade. Lard quoted at 15c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Flour firmer; Family, $5 65@$5 75. Wheat dull and declining; Red, $1 25@$1 32. Corn quiet and steady at 76c.@77c. Oats firm at 70c.@73c. Rye steady at $1 23@$1 25. Barley unchanged. Butter quiet and steady. Pork nominally $20 50@$21 75. Lard nominal; Steam, 15c.; Kettle, 15¾c.@15⅞c. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c., spot, 11⅝c. buyer May; Clear Sides, 11⅝c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅜c.@12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Whisky steady at $1 13. Live Hogs dull and declining at $6 75@$8 for common to good, chiefly $7 15@$7 50; receipts and shipments small.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Wool quiet; prices steady; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 52½c.@55c.; X, 52c.@55c.; medium, 55c.@57c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; New-York, Indiana, and Western, fine, 48c.@50c., medium, 55c.@56c.; coarse, 45c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@65c.; Combing, unwashed, 45c.@46c.; Canada Combing, 63c.@65c.; fine unwashed, 35c.@37c.; coarse and medium unwashed 36c.@42½c.; tub washed, 50c.@55c.; Colorado unwashed, 21c.@25c.; extra and Merino pulled, 42½c.@50c.; No. 1 and super pulled, 42½c.@50c.; Texas, fine and medium, 28c.@35c.; Texas, coarse, 21c.@24c.

MILWAUKEE, May 21.—Flour unchanged and entirely nominal. Wheat weak; No. 1, $1 04¼; No. 2, $1 01½; June, $1 02; July, $1 04⅛. Oats dull and inactive; No. 2, in store, 62½c. Corn a shade firmer; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 69c. Rye nominal and neglected; No. 1, in store, $1 05. Barley nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 36; No. 3 do., $1 18. Provisions firmer and nominally higher. Pork, $20 50, cash. Lard firm; Steam, 14¾c.; Kettle, 15¼c. Freights inactive and nominal; Wheat, to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 61,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 169,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—Flour neglected; [illegible] firm. Wheat—Receipts light; sales, Red, $1 25; Amber and White, $1 35. Corn nominally 79c.@8[illegible]c. Oats nominal; Mixed and White 70c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions dull; Pork, $22@$22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Hams Sugar-cured, [illegible] Prime Lard—Steam, 15[illegible]c.; Tierce, 16c.@16½c. [illegible] Bagging firm at 13c.@14c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 21.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 35; Amber Michigan, $1 28½; June, $1 29; July, $1 30; No. 2 Red Canal, $1 27½; July, $1 30¾. Corn steady; High Mixed, 75¼c.; June, 75c.; August, 78c. Low Mixed, 74¼c.; no grade, 71½c.; damaged, 7[illegible]c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 69c.; No. 2, 68c.; No. 2 Canal, 67c.; Michigan, 63c. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; [illegible] Shipments—Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 75. Wheat steady; Red, $1 20@$1 27; Amber, [illegible]; White, [illegible]. Corn steady; Mixed, 67c.@[illegible] free on board. Oats steady; [illegible] Meats steady; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]. Bacon steady; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Lard—Steam, 15c.; Kettle, [illegible]. Hams, 13½c.@14c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 21—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867, 109½. Erie Railway Shares, 20½.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 5-16 ₱ cent., which is 3-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 20¼@20½.

LONDON, May 21—3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £216,000. Erie Railway Shares, 20¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 75c.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 20½.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 20¾; do., Preferred, 33.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 38,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for export and 2,000 on speculation. Forwarded from the ship's side directly to the spinners, 5,000 bales. The stock in port is 988,000 bales, including 603,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 70,000 bales, including 35,000 bales American. Actual export, 7,000 bales. The stock afloat is 461,000 bales, including 135,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 26,000 quarters, including 25,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Wheat, 9s.@9s. 2d. ₱ cental, for average California White, and 8s. 3d.@8s. 10d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 32s. 6d.@32s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Peas, 40s. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,700 bales were American. Sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7 15-16d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 8⅛d.

5:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 65s.@65s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Evening.—Sperm-oil, £106@£107 ₱ tun; Calcutta Linseed, 55s.; Linseed Cakes, £11 ₱ ton.

LONDON, May 21.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9d. ₱ gallon.

ANTWERP, May 21.—Petroleum, 25¾f. for fine Pale American.

Evening.—Common Resin, 5s. 5d. ₱ cwt.; Linseed oil, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

The fifty-first volume of this magazine opens with an account of that part of the English County of Hampshire known as the Channel Islands, by S. G. W. Benjamin. The paper is well illustrated with sketches of some of the romantic scenery in Sark and Jersey. In contrast with it may be placed a description of Cape Cod, Nantucket, and the Vineyard, by Charles Nordhoff, which is also profusely illustrated; as, too, are nearly one-half of the articles this time. The rage for centennials, which was fed last month with an account of the Concord fight, has now produced a notice of the Concord Library, which incidentally shows how much a hundred years have done for that town. Prof. Rau contributes his third paper on "The Stone Age in Europe," and treats of the Troglodytes and their mode of life, describing likewise some remarkable illustrations of their advancement in art, &c. Mr. Parton's work on caricatures is resumed, with notices of the Hogarthian period; and Dr. Sterry Hunt furnishes the eighth of the first century series, with some remarks on the development of our mineral resources. Mary Treat writes on the architectural habits of birds, arguing that birds can be proved to have shown an advancement in the knowledge of building. The paper is full of anecdotes. John Bigelow has a valuable article on Haytian Proverbs; and among lighter matters we notice the beginning of a new serial by Julian Hawthorne—being a story of domestic life in New-England; the continuation of "Miss Angel" by Miss Thackeray; short stories by D. D. Castleton and Helen W. Pierson, and an anonymously written sketch, entitled "A Wedding March, with Variations." Verses are contributed by Will Wallace Harney, T. B. Aldrich, Julie M. Burnett, and A. F.; and the several departments of editorial matter are quite equal to the high standard which we have had occasion previously to notice.

THE GALAXY.

The one valuable article here is by Richard Grant White, who takes for his subject "The Science and Philosophy of Music." The rest are only of average merit. An anonymous writer gives a brief notice of the family of Murat, of Florida. "A West of England Holiday" is the title of a paper by S. F. Hopkins, who commends to traveling Americans this Summer a visit to Glastonbury Abbey and some converse with its ancient traditions. Titus Munson Coan gives some personal thoughts in an article entitled "A Complaint of Printing;" Junius Henri Browne writes upon Robert Browning, whom he terms the "poet of the opaque," and Mary A. Lloyd contributes a compilation on "The Classic Flora." "Dear Lady Disdain" and "Leah," by Mrs. Edwards are continued, and there is a short story by D. N. B. styled "Landlord Fay's Guest," the scene being fixed in Vermont. A paper on "The Merchants of New-York from 1765 to 1775," from the pen of John Austin Stevens, is another tribute to centennial times. There are two sets of verses, one by F. W. Bourdillon and the other given anonymously. The scientific miscellany and editorial notes are of the ordinary character.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Is especially rich in poetry. It opens with some verses by T. B. Aldrich on "Spring in New-England," and closes with the ode read at the Concord Centennial by James Russell Lowell, each of which is considerably more than an ordinary set of magazine verses. Other rhymes are contributed by Celia Thaxter, Louise C. Moulton, Edgar Fawcett, and Mrs. Piatt. Robert Dale Owen has a very characteristic article on "Political Results from the Varioloid," and except some brief remarks on public school economy, the rest of the contents are of a lighter hue than is usually found to predominate in the *Atlantic*. Mark Twain resumes his sketches of "Old Times on the Mississippi;" an English lady, whose two sons had engaged, contrary to parental will and inclination on board the Rappahannock, amusingly describes the cruise of that craft in the harbor of Calais; and Stephen Powers writes a genial sketch of what an Eastern farmer may expect if he goes to settle in California. He puts a great store of information into a comparatively small space, and deals it out in a way that makes it thoroughly interesting. "Roderick Hudson" is continued, and there are three short stories—"Boring for Oil," published anonymously; "Benjamin Jaques," by P. Deming, and "A Story of a Contraband," by Mrs. Launt Thompson. The editorial notes are literary, dramatic, musical, artistic, and educational, in their reference. They are comprehensive, and fairly sustain the average merit of this department. We may add, also, that they complete the thirty-fifth volume of the magazine.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

Agriculturists will find here some useful practical hints in the continuation of Col. Waring's paper on Holland, wherein he supplies a great deal of useful information respecting the mode of farming, of cheese-making, &c., as practiced among the Dutch. But to the general reader a well-illustrated article, by Clarence Cook, on Household Furniture will readily commend itself. The manner in which the author treats his subject will often provoke a smile, but the suggestions, if acted upon, will tend to effect a very useful household reform. We quote the following, more particularly for the expressions toward the end of the paragraph, and which contain a truism of no little weight.

"It is by no means my notion," says Mr. Cook, "that the living-room should be a homely, matter-of-fact apartment, consecrated to the utilities, while the Muses and Graces are left to kick their heels in the hall. On the contrary, we want in the living-room, for a foundation, that the furniture shall be the best designed and best made that we can afford, and all of it intended to be used and necessary to our comfort; not an article to be allowed that doesn't earn its living, and cannot prove its right to be there. These wants being provided for first, then we will admit the ornament of life—casts, pictures, engravings, bronzes, books, chief nourishers in life's feast; but in the beginning these are to be few, and of the choicest, and the greatest care is to be taken in admitting a new-comer. The room, from the very first, ought to represent the culture of the family—what is their taste, what feeling they have for art; it should represent themselves, and not other people; and the troublesome fact is, that it will and must represent these, whether its owners would let it or no. If young people, after they have secured the few pieces of furniture that must be had, and made sure that they are what they ought to be, have some money left to get a picture, an engraving, or a cast, they ought to go to work to supply this want as seriously as they would the other, which seems the more necessary, but in reality is not a bit more necessary. I look upon this ideal living-room of mine as an important agent in the education of life; it will make a great difference to the children who grow up in it, and to all whose experience is associated with it, whether it be a beautiful and cheerful room, or only a homely and bare one, or a merely formal and conventional one. The relation of these things to education is all that gives any dignity or poetry to the subject, or makes it allowable for a reasonable man to give much thought to it. But it has a real vital relation to life, and plays an important part in education, and deserves to be thought about a great deal more than it is. It is, therefore, no trifling matter whether we hang poor pictures on our walls or good ones, whether we select a fine cast or a second-rate one. We might almost as well say it makes no difference whether the people we live with are first rate or second rate."

Mr. Albert Rhodes gives, with the aid of some characteristic sketches, an excellent description of the Latin quarter of Paris; Frank Vincent, Jr., has a similar account of Benares, the capital of the Hindus; and T. T. Munger offers some opinions on maxims, which are also well worth reading, for, if not quite original, they are not generally recognized; Dr. Holland contributes a copious installment of "Sevenoaks," and "The Mysterious Island." "Some Old Letters," and "Recollections of Charles Sumner," are also continued. Under the title, "Birdsall of Mapleton," Mr. James T. McKay supplies an excellent story, and the cause of poetry is attended to by S. and C. Lanier, Mary E. Bradley, H. E. Warner, W. C. Wilkinson, and Isabella Grant Meredith. The editorial departments are assuming larger proportions and more significance. They comprise five divisions now, and in them will be found a store of valuable facts, as well as scientific, artistic, and literary memoranda, and many notes upon current topics.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

We are brought in the present number to the end of the fifteenth volume of this magazine, and conveniently, also, to the concluding chapter of William Black's "Three Feathers," so that that excellent novel will not have to be carried over into another book. The first pages are occupied with the second and last paper on the "Parana, and Life and Scenery in Paraguay," which we noticed last month. It is well illustrated. Wirt Sikes has an excellent description of some of the habits and amusements of the French blousards, especially their manner of dancing and their affection for the ball. James Winthrop Johnson tells in an agreeable way the enjoyments and pleasures of a trip in an ambulance across the Western prairies, from Cheyenne to some of the forts and Indian agencies of Wyoming Territory and beyond; and Sarah B. Wister gives what is in some respects a rather amusing account of the feeling with which a person deficient in art education is apt to be affected on visiting the art galleries of Europe. Mr. Trollope returns to the Campagna, and Lawrence Turnbull supplies the ponderous matter in the shape of a criticism on "Mill's Essays on Religion." "A Tale of the Conscription," by C. Grenville Murray, and a love story entitled, "By the Lake," from the pen of Ita Aniol Prokop, are two capital short pieces of a lighter nature. Mr. Sidney Lanier contributes a somewhat pretentious poem of more than seven pages length, styled "The Symphony," and the only other poet who puts in an appearance is Edward Kearsley, who gives us the second of his "Camp-fire Lyrics." In the monthly gossip and literary memoranda there are several entertaining items.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

An able and energetic article—but one that, under the circumstances, was none too energetic—was lately published in the *Contemporary Review* from the pen of Prof. Whitney, of Yale. Here we have it reproduced, and, under the title "Are Languages Institutions," it will probably attract, as it certainly merits, much attention. The author replies to some of his critics, and briefly but effectually combats the views of Max Müller, who, in his opinions on the value of language as a distinction between man and animals, has ever proved himself to be much more a philologist than an anthropologist. Miss Youmans has an illustrated article on Fungi; Prof. King takes up "The Conservative Design of Organic Disease," introducing several noteworthy suggestions; and Mr. John Michels, in an article entitled "The Microscope and its Misinterpretations," shows how much care must be employed by amateurs in the use of that instrument before arriving at any conclusive judgment about what they see with its aid. Dr. Charles Abbott has an interesting paper on the "Migration of Inland Birds," which will prove the more valuable if it should incite to more general observations on the part of country residents on the movements and habits of our birds. It ought to do this, and there is a wide and promising field for inquiry open. An extract from Mr. Bancroft's *Native Races of the Pacific States* devotes a few pages to "Savagism and Civilization;" and we must notice, as being also of some practical importance, a translation from the *Comptes Rendus* of a short communication to the French Academy of Sciences on "Forests and Rain-fall," with the results of experiments, which go to show how much more rain falls on timbered land than in the open country. Mr. James Mackintosh contributes a paper on "The Cyclone in the Universe," and there is a curious extract from the *Academy*, written by Max Müller, on Horses' Ribs, though the question involved is not entirely new. We have also an outline of geographical work in 1874, and one of much interest on Mr. J. T. Woods' recent discoveries at Ephesus. The miscellaneous notes are copious and diversified.

ST. NICHOLAS.

Friends of the five magazines which have been in turn demolished by *St. Nicholas* will find in this number ample compensation for any loss that they may think they have suffered. First, the illustrations are notably good. The frontispiece, by E. B. Bensell, is an effective specimen of outline drawing, and a sketch illustrative of some verses by A. D. Alden is in the best style of Jessie Curtis, who excels in scenes of fairies and fairyland. The many other illustrations are also meritorious, some of them touched with a quaint humor which renders them not a little amusing. "The Young Surveyor" and "Eight Cousins" are, of course, here again, to be enjoyed respectively by the boys and the girls, and no doubt, too, by both in turn. There is also a lesson in trout-fishing, in the art of camping out, and in the rites of the Druids, all of which contain more or less instruction and adventure. A paper by Fanny Roper Feudge on Parsee children is full of information. There is much that will interest the army of bird defenders, whose services just now are most needed; first a story by Helen B. Phillips, then a muster-roll of the members, and finally the appeal in behalf of the birds by C. C. Haskins. There is an abundance of poetry; of tales, humorously told and conveying good morals; of light sketches and pleasant lessons; and all interspersed with weightier truths for the older readers and plenty of fun for the very little ones. In short, Mrs. Dodge seems to be fully determined to justify the destruction which the proprietors of the *St. Nicholas* have spread among their less attractive rivals.

THE AQUATIC MONTHLY.

The number before us is rich in contributions of interest to yachtmen. The most noteworthy of these is by "Big Topmast," who again takes up the subject of yacht building and the theory of sailing, and ridicules some of the prejudices extant among the lovers of yachting. He gives a spirited reply to a few of his opponents. D. H. E., prefacing his remarks by the statement that he does not claim to be any authority, ventures some opinions upon the respective merits of centre-boards and keels, about which others have already said much that is instructive also, and he then seeks for information concerning the respective rigs of cutters and yawls, which, he tells us, many yacht owners do not understand. "Corinthian" offers suggestions on yacht signals, and some in another place on the modeling and building of yachts. "Centre-board" writes upon the same topic. In the rowing department are a couple of articles which may create some controversy—one editorial, the other from the pen of Prof. W. Wood. Capt. Kidd comes once more under notice; the "Leaves from the Log of the Lida" are continued; there is a short account of the Winter's cruise of the Tidal Wave in the West Indies, and all items of news which are of most interest in boating and yachting circles. It is an excellent number.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE—MUNIFICENT SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM MERCHANTS—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CANVASS WALL STREET—THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

The joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club held a meeting at No. 99 Nassau street yesterday afternoon, Col. Wingate, the President, in the chair. The members present were Major Fulton, Capt. Casey, Messrs. Johnson, Sanford, Canfield, Alford, and Bruce. Mr. Johnson reported, on behalf of the Finance Committee, the following subscriptions:

Devlin & Co., $250; Tiffany & Co., $200; Wheeler & Wilson, $200; Mr. Steinway, $50; J. A. McCreery & Co., $100; Gorham Manufacturing Company, $50; H. B. Claflin & Co., $100; William Watson & Co., $50; William Lattimer & Co., $50; Spaulding, Swift & Co., $50; T. W. Shannon, $25; Lesher, Whitman & Co., $25; Cochrane, McLean & Co., $25; Morrison, Herrmann & Co., $25; Judge Connolly, $25; A Friend, $5. Mr. Johnson said he deemed it necessary to raise at least $2,000 more. On motion of Major Fulton, Gen. McMahon and Mr. Johnson were appointed a committee to canvass Wall street for the purpose of obtaining the required amount. On motion of Mr. Johnson, a vote of thanks was tendered to the manager of the Bowery Theatre for the benefit proffered by him to the team, and the Secretary was directed to send him the following letter:

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1875.

Mr. W. B. Freligh, Manager of the Bowery Theatre:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in informing you that at a very full meeting of the joint committee having in charge the arrangements for the Irish-American rifle match, the kindly and generous offer of a benefit tendered by the proprietors of the Bowery Theatre and the members of its dramatic company has received mature consideration. The very limited time prior to the departure of the "team," and attendant preparations, render it impracticable to do justice to the occasion of a benefit. I am therefore instructed, on behalf of the joint committee and members of the American team, to return, with their regret, a vote of thanks and acknowledgment of the patriotic offer by yourself and associates. Very truly,

L. C. BRUCE,

Secretary of the Joint Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club and National Rifle Association.

A resolution was passed discharging the committee from further duty on the selection of the team. The meeting then adjourned. The Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club was next convened, Major Fulton in the chair. On motion it was resolved to elect all persons who may have contributed sums of $50 and upward toward paying the expenses of the team members of the Amateur Rifle Club. Resolutions of regret at the untimely death of Mr. Samuel H. Meade were passed, and it was resolved to send a copy of the resolution suitably engrossed, to his family. The President was directed to send a copy of the annual report of the Amateur Rifle Club to each honorary member. Mr. Sanford suggested that in the match for the Leech Cup, in the coming Spring meeting, such measures should be perfected as would insure target accommodations for all marksmen who desired to engage in the contest for its possession. It was decided to assign the marksmen by lot to the various targets. The meeting then adjourned.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

THE UNEXPENDED BALANCES—REPAIRING OF THE ARMORIES—CERTAIN LEASES ILLEGAL.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday in pursuance of a special call, the object being to fix the salaries of the Commissioners appointed to superintend the building of the Third District Court-house, and to transact other business. When the roll was called, Controller Green presented a resolution authorizing the issue of sewer repair bonds to the amount of $20,000. He said that a resolution of a similar character was offered in the board some time ago, but was not passed. It was, however, necessary to issue the bonds so as to raise funds to pay for the work that had been done, but such contracts would not be made in future.

The resolution was adopted.

Another resolution was offered by the Controller providing for the transfer of $4,621 91 from the unexpended balance in the Tax Department to various charitable institutions, and also for the transfer of $20,560 from the unexpended balance of the Fire Department to charitable and City purposes. This resolution caused a brief debate.

Mr. Lewis, who, as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Aldermen, has a seat in the board, moved that the matter be laid over until the departments from which they proposed to take the unexpended balances furnished information as to the amounts to their credit, so as to have them checked with the Controller's accounts of such balances.

The Controller replied that he had no information to give upon the point.

Mr. Lewis then offered a resolution that a committee of two be appointed to compare the figures furnished by the departments relative to unexpended balances with those in the Finance Department.

The Controller remarked that that would be an investigating committee, and they could appoint one if they pleased.

Mayor Wickham said the board had a right to appoint an investigating committee if it so desired.

Mr. Lewis here put an end to the debate by moving that the whole matter be laid over until the departments interested gave their consent to transfer the balances—and this motion was adopted.

A communication was received from Commissioner Fitz John Porter in relation to obtaining funds to pay for repairs to armories and drill-rooms.

The Controller said that the leases of some of the armories were, in his opinion, illegal, and he was, therefore, opposed to appropriating money to repair them. The matter was laid over.

A resolution was offered by the Controller, fixing the salary of the President of the Third District Court-house Commission at $3,500, and his two colleagues at $3,000 each per annum. It will be called up for action at the next meeting of the board.

A communication was received from the Excise Commissioners requesting the board to appropriate $50,000 for their salaries and the expenses of their bureau.

The Controller remarked that he had intended to offer a resolution in connection with the request of the Commissioners, but if the board designed to change their salaries, he would not submit it at that time. The communication was then laid over.

A report adverse to appropriating $5,000 for maps and surveys of this City was presented by the Controller, and also laid over.

The board will probably meet again to-day to take action on the resolutions transferring unexpended balances to charitable institutions, &c.

A METHODIST CHURCH CONFERENCE.

The Conference of the African M. E. Zion Church resumed its annual session yesterday in Zion Church, Tenth street and Bleecker, Bishop Joseph J. Clinton presiding. The business transacted thus far by the Conference has been almost wholly routine. The session of Wednesday was confined to religious exercises. On Thursday Elder J. H. Smith, of the New-England Conference, was received into the New-York Conference, and the case of Rev. J. G. Cliff, who was suspended for one year, was called up and disposed of by his restoration to membership. Rev. Josiah C. Biddle, who was suspended for contempt of Conference, was expelled. The characters of the following were examined and passed upon: Revs. Jacob Thomas, William H. Decker, Demsey Kenedy, Shauncey Van Dusen, William F. Robinson, J. P. Thompson, Henry Dumpson, H. M. Wilson, and Thomas James. Revs. Demsey Kenedy, J. H. Smith, and H. M. Wilson were appointed a committee for the examination and admission of candidates. Yesterday the Conference discussed its financial affairs and transacted other business of minor interest. The session will probably adjourn on Thursday next.

A PRELIMINARY CENTENNIAL MEETING.

The entertainment at Steinway Hall this evening, introductory to the coming national celebration of the first one hundred years of the Republic, promises to be of special interest. The following is the programme:

Organ Voluntary....S. P. Warren
Our Nation's Song....Adelphi Choral Society
(Words and music by H. Millard.)
Introductory Address....Hon. William M. Evarts
Oration....Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott
Solo, Duet, and Chorus—"One Hundred Years Ago"....Adelphi Choral Society
(Music by J. F. Petri.)
Solo. Violin—"Souvenir d'Amerique," (Vieuxtemps.) (By request.)....Prof. J. Jay Watson, accompanied by Miss Watson
Song—"The Star Spangled Banner"....Miss Gertrude Orme
Solo, Piano—{ a Les Arpeggios. (Asher.) / b Schottische de Bravura. (Berge.) } Miss Annie A. Watson
Addresses by ex-Gov. Curtis, William E. Dodge, and others.
Grand Chorus—"My Country 'tis of Thee."....Adelphi Choral Society

THE "FALCONER" IN CENTRAL PARK.

The Park Commissioners announce that the statue of "The Falconer," presented to the City by Mr. George Kemp, will be in position in the Central Park to-day, about 200 yards west of the Terrace, and opposite the south bay of the lake. It is the work of George Simmonds, of Rome, and represents a young man in doublet and hose with a falcon poised for flight in his outstretched left hand. The figure is of bronze and twelve feet in height, having been cast by the late Clementi Papi, of Florence. A full view of it can be obtained from the drive and walk at that point.

FIRES ON LONG ISLAND.

Throughout the past week there have been an unusual number of forest fires in Suffolk County. On Sunday last one was started—whether by carelessness or design is not known—in the woods south of Sag Harbor, which burned over several hundred acres, and was not subdued until Tuesday night. On Monday another fire broke out in the woods west of the Bridgehampton turnpike, which swept over a number of acres before it could be subdued. In the evening of the same day, and on the following day, a large fire was raging in the woods south of Riverhead. On Thursday evening a fire broke out in the woods about a mile and a half east of the Westhampton depot, which swept nearly into the village. About 1,800 acres were burned over by this fire, which destroyed much valuable standing timber and cord-wood. Several other fires of less extent and damage are reported.

THE JERSEY CITY FINANCE BOARD.

Considerable excitement was created in the Jersey City Board of Finance Thursday evening by the making, by Commissioner Van Reipen, of charges against the Board of Public Works. The question was upon the confirmation by the Finance Board of the Board of Works nominee for Chief Engineer of the latter board. Mr. S. A. Dougherty, the nominee, had been connected with the old Board of Works, and Mr. Van Reipen opposed the confirmation on the ground that, so many frauds having been perpetrated by the old board, it would not be safe to take into the city employ any one who had been associated with it. He said, further, that he had in his pocket proofs of discrepancies amounting to several hundred thousands of dollars. Mr. Fry said he had been a member of the old board, and defended it against the charges. A conference will be held with the Board of Works to heal the difference.

A YOUNG SEA CAPTAIN.

Schooner Alfaretta, eighty-six tons, Capt. George Warner, arrived at Boston, Thursday, from Port Gilbert, Nova Scotia, with a cargo of wood and piling, and four passengers. Capt. Warner is a lad of only eighteen years of age, and this is his fifth trip as master. He has a crew of five all told, and is in business for himself, buying his wood in Nova Scotia and selling it in Boston.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M, and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5,20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table. Change of Time Table May 24.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

FURNITURE.

FRENCH VARNISHING DONE BY A LADY.—Furniture and all kinds of wood-work, in or out of the house; will work cheap, and full satisfaction given. Call on or address Mrs. GREEN, No. 26 2d av.

SHOW-CASES AT REDUCED PRICES.—The largest assortment of all styles and shapes in the City at HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S, No. 148 Chatham st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between PRENTICE & McINTYRE, at No. 427 West 13th st., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1875. JOHN PRENTICE. DUNCAN McINTYRE.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.
ALPS....May 29.
ETNA....June 19.

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.
ANDES....May 15.
ATLAS....June 5.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC....SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC....SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC....SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC....SATURDAY, June 12, at noon.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA...WED., May 26 | ABYSSINIA...WED., June 9
*BOTHNIA..WED., June 2 | ALGERIA...WED., June 16

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ....SATURDAY, May 29
PEREIRE, DANRE....SATURDAY, June 12
FRANCE, TRUDELLE....SATURDAY, June 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER....Wed., June 2
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER....Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA....Wed., June 30

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER....May 22 | MOSEL....June 5
NECKAR....May 29 | DONAU....June 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin....$100 gold.
Second cabin....60 gold.
Steerage....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING....June 1, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK....WEDNESDAY, May 19, 3 P. M.
CANADA....WEDNESDAY, June 2, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia, May 22, 7:30 A. M. | The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M.
Egypt, May 29, 11 A. M. | Spain, June 12, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN....Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA....Sails Saturday, May 22, 3 P. M.
BOLIVIA....Sails Saturday, May 29, at noon.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 19
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, May 22

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 2, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA....Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF VERA CRUZ....Thursday, June 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, June 10

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA....Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF MEXICO....Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 5 and June 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.

COLOMBO, May 15. VIRAGO, June 1.
ELDORADO to follow. OTHELLO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

ACAPULCO....May 29, 12 M

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

ALASKA....June 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS....THURSDAY, May 27
COLUMBUS, Capt. REED....THURSDAY, June 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*ABBOTSFORD....May 27 | *KENILWORTH....June 17
OHIO....June 3 | PENNSYLVANIA....June 24
ILLINOIS....June 10 | INDIANA....July 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND....May 21 SWITZERLAND....June 2
NEDERLAND....June 14 STATE OF NEVADA June 26

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.
NEDERLAND....May 21 STATE OF NEVADA..June 2
VADERLAND....June 14 SWITZERLAND....June 26

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta....20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY,

As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1,000	reams Book Paper, 25x33.
300	reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30	reams Check Folio.
30	reams Folio Post.
30	reams Demy.
150	reams Flat Cap.
100	reams Flat Letter.
25,000	sheets Bond Paper, 14x17.
20,000	sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100	reams Legal Cap.
50	reams Record Cap.
50	reams Congress Letter.
50	reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25	reams Packet Note.
50	reams Commercial Note.
100	reams Cover Paper.
25	reams Manilla Paper.
40	reams Envelope Paper.
1,000	sheets Blotting Pads.
10	dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2	dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2	dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
6	dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20	dozen Ink Stands.
10,000	Paper Fasteners.
2,000	Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5	dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12	dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ½ inch.
3	dozen Paper Weights.
50	pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2	dozen Letter Copying-books.
1	gross Letter Files, parteboard, open ends.
25	M Envelopes, nine inch.
25	M Envelopes, six inch.
25	gross Steel Pens.
25	gross Penholders.
25	dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
6	gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8	gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6	dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12	dozen Pocket Knives, four blades.
2	dozen Blank Books, two quire.
1	dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20	dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3	dozen Brooms.

B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.

DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 27th day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up the premises No. 95 Attorney st., for school purposes, including some alterations on premises adjoining.

Proposals will also be received, at the time and place above named, for the furniture required, including desks, seats, &c.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

FREDERICK HOLSTEN, FREDERICK GERMANN, ANDREW J. CASE, N. S. ROBERTS, M. D., FRANCIS COAN. } Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Albany, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD, Light-house Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order all the buoys now in the Hudson River between Albany and Troy, and such others as may be authorized for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD, Inspector Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order all the buoys now in Lake Champlain, and such others as may be authorized, for one year from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD, Inspector Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, New-York, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD, Inspector Third District.

PROPOSALS.

MACKINAW & MARQUETTE RAILROAD.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE SWAMP LANDS, LANSING, Mich., April 30, 1875.

Notice of the letting of the contract for the construction of the Mackinaw and Marquette Railroad, under the provisions of the following act:

AN ACT

To amend sections one, two, and three, of an act entitled "An act to authorize and empower the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands to make an appropriation of State Swamp Lands, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Straits of Mackinaw to Marquette Harbor, on Lake Superior," approved March 21, 1873, and an act amendatory thereof, approved March 24, 1874.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That sections one, two, and three, of an act entitled, "An act to authorize and empower the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands to make an appropriation of State swamp lands, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Straits of Mackinaw to Marquette Harbor, on Lake Superior," being act No. 36 of the session laws of 1873, approved March 21, 1873, and the act amendatory thereof, approved March 24, 1874, be amended as follows, viz.:

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That to secure the early construction of a railroad from the Straits of Mackinaw to Marquette Harbor, on Lake Superior, and for the purposes of drainage and reclamation, the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands are hereby authorized and empowered, if by them deemed expedient, and to the best interest of the State, and to the section of country to be penetrated by said railroad, to appropriate not to exceed sixteen sections of State swamp lands per mile to any railroad company that shall construct and complete such railroad in running order on or before Dec. 31, 1877. *Provided, however*, That if from the financial condition of the country, and the present discredit of all railway investments, difficulties shall occur in raising the money for the construction of said railroad, which may delay its inception and progress, the rights of the company to the grant and privileges hereby authorized, shall not be forfeited by reason of the non-completion of the road at the time specified: *Provided*, The progress of the work be such at said time as to render the completion thereof assured to the satisfaction of the said Board of Control within a reasonable time thereafter, not exceeding one additional year, and the same shall be actually completed within that time. Said Board of Control of State Swamp Lands, in their discretion, may award and convey to the company constructing said railroad the number of acres earned upon the completion of any twenty-mile sections of said railroad: *Provided further*, That said sections are completed ready for the rolling stock, and the said Board of Control shall deem the same necessary to facilitate the completion of said railroad.

SEC. 2. To promote and further the construction of said railroad, and for the better protection of the interests of the State, the Board of Control as aforesaid shall have full power and authority over said lands, the reservation necessary, and the privileges requisite in the application of such lands to such a purpose: *Provided*, That such lands shall be selected from the vacant and unreserved State swamp lands in the Counties of Mackinaw, Chippewa, Schoolcraft, and Marquette: *And provided further*, That the said Board of Control shall make no contract exempting said lands from taxation for any period longer than the time during which they shall remain unsold by the railroad company which shall become entitled to the privileges of this grant: *Provided*, No such exemption shall in any event be for a longer term than sixteen years from the time such lands are patented: *And provided further*, That in no event shall any claim exist against the State for any deficiency in the number of acres that may be donated under the provisions of this act, it being the intention to provide for the donation of all the unappropriated State swamp lands in the counties hereinbefore named, not exceeding the sixteen sections to the mile.

SEC. 3. The said Board of Control shall have power to modify or amend any contract already made for the construction of said railroad or negotiate any new contract with any new or other company, and to secure the construction of the said railroad, may use the increased power and authority given them by this act, and any contract made within the authority conferred upon them by this act shall be valid and binding upon all the authorities of this State.

SEC. 2. This act shall take immediate effect.

Approved April 15, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1875, and in pursuance of the above-recited act, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands deem it expedient and to the best interests of the State, and to the section of country to be penetrated by a railroad from the Straits of Mackinaw to Marquette Harbor to advertise for propositions to build a railroad connecting such points under the provisions of an act approved April 15, 1875, being "An act to amend sections one, two, and three of 'An act entitled an act to authorize and empower the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands to make an appropriation of State swamp lands, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Straits of Mackinaw to Marquette Harbor, on Lake Superior.'" Now, therefore, by virtue of the power conferred by said act, and in pursuance of said resolution, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the contract for the construction of said railroad under the provisions of the above-recited act, will be received at the office of said Board of Control, in the City of Lansing, Michigan, until 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 1st day of June, A. D. 1875; such proposals will be marked "Proposals for Contract for Constructing Mackinaw and Marquette Railroad," and addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands, and accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand (10,000) dollars, conditioned that if such proposal be accepted by the Board of Control, such company will enter into contract to construct said railroad, and execute the bond required in accordance with the conditions hereinafter specified; and if upon such day propositions from one or more responsible railroad companies shall be received, the said Board of Control will, if it shall deem it for the best interests of the State, let the contract to that responsible railroad company, organized under the laws of this State, that shall enter into a bond as hereinafter designated and required; which contract, if so let, shall be let to the company that shall construct and complete a first-class railroad, (commencing at a point about one mile east or west of Pt. Le Barbe, on the Straits of Mackinaw, from thence northerly through Township Forty-four, north, of Range Five, west; thence westerly by the most eligible route to Marquette Harbor, on Lake Superior, for the least number of acres of land, and the least number of years exemption of the lands from taxation,) of a gauge four feet eight and one-half inches in width, with proper ditches and culverts, and with the further agreements, viz:

First—That the lands shall be selected and located by the company to whom the contract shall be awarded, and a list of the selection shall be filed with the Commissioner of the State Land Office, on or before the 1st day of July, A. D. 1876.

Second—That such company locate the line of its railroad, and make complete maps of said line, and file copies thereof in the office of the Secretary of State of Michigan, on or before the 1st day of May, A. D. 1876.

Third—That such company shall make the selections of lands within the limits and counties prescribed in the act hereinbefore referred to, and shall have no claim or recourse upon or against the State of Michigan, for any deficiency there may be in the quantity of lands in said counties.

Fourth—Before such railroad company shall be entitled to any of said lands, the road shall be completed in every respect and accepted by the Governor of the State of Michigan, and approved by the Board of Control, except that the Board may, in its discretion, authorize the conveyance of portions of the lands as the several twenty-mile sections thereof are accepted and approved as aforesaid.

Fifth—That such road shall be completed within the time prescribed in the above recited act.

Sixth—And should such company fail to make their survey and maps, or fail to make the selections of lands, and file the lists thereof at the time and place, and in the manner as hereinbefore required, or fail to construct its entire line of road within the time and manner specified, then, and in such case the said Board of Control shall, and do hereby reserve the right and power to declare said lands that may be selected by said railroad company forfeited to the State.

Seventh—That said railroad company shall make, execute, and deliver a bond in the sum of $100,000 to the State of Michigan, satisfactory to said Board of Control, conditioned for the completion of said railroad, within the time specified in said act, and such contract and bond shall be executed by said railroad company within thirty days after notice of such award.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or change the conditions of the contract before the execution of the same.

JOHN J. BAGLEY, Chairman.

E. G. D. HOLDEN, Secretary. my8-1aw3w8

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, May 24, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand six hundred (1,600) cords of oak, and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace size, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove size, five hundred (500) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size. The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, ANDREW J. MATHEWSON, JAMES M. HALSTED, DAVID WETMORE, WILLIAM WOOD, } Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

ROCK CONTRACTOR WANTED—TO EXCAVATE twenty-two lots on 57th and 58th sts., between 6th and 7th avs. Responsible parties apply to M. LITTMAN, No. 240 West 55th st.

TELEGRAPH SUPPLIES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, May 31, 1875, for Sulphuric Acid and other telegraph supplies. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MASON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon May 24, 1875, for MASON WORK in Tompkins Market.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Lady of Lyons—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi. Matinee at 1:30—Irish Heiress.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Girofle-Girofla (Opera Bouffe) —Mlle. Geoffroy, Mlle. Mineili, M. De Quercy, M. Valaire.—Matinee at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Twelve Temptations—Miss H. Irving, Miss Andrews, Mr. Francis Foster.—Matinee at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—The Italian Wife—Miss Eleanor Howard.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The Hero King of Ireland—Yankee Jack. Matinee at 2—Daniel Boone.

STEINWAY HALL.—Musical and Oratorical Centennial Entertainment.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. —Matinee at 2.

ROBINSON HALL.—Girofle-Girofla—(English Opera Bouffe.)—Matinee at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer-night Concert under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

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The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound: to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily Times *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

The graphic and exciting narrative of the burning of Osceola, published exclusively in The Times of yesterday, will be found supplemented this morning by further details from our special correspondent, of the forest fires which are still raging along the slopes of the Alleghanies in Centre County and Clearfield. Since the great forest fires in Wisconsin, there has been no conflagration comparable in extent, in grandeur, and in destructiveness, to that which is laying waste scores of square miles of the finest timber lands in Pennsylvania, and which has already laid one considerable town in ruins. The loss of life bears, indeed, no proportion to the terrible slaughter of human beings at Peshtigo, but the number of families rendered homeless will fall little, if at all, short of those who were thrown upon the charity of the nation by the Wisconsin fires of 1871. The narrative, which will be found in our news columns this morning, is fuller and more accurate than can possibly be furnished from any other source. Our correspondent had, from a news point of view, the good fortune to be caught in the midst of the burning region—an experience which cost him his portable property, and exposed him to serious danger. He describes, therefore, largely from personal observation, the exciting scenes which have marked the tremendous sweep of the destructive wave of flame. The hairbreadth escapes and the displays of personal heroism which have attended the perils of rescuing those beleaguered by the fire, will be found fully detailed in the very interesting dispatches of our competent and trustworthy representative.

From the brief outlines of questionable bills hastily amended and rushed through the Legislature, which come to us in these closing hours of the session, it is perfectly clear that the Governor will have a good chance of showing whether he is equal to a decided and intelligent use of the veto power. So far as the people of this City are concerned, they have every reason to expect that Gov. Tilden will be quite ready to protect their interests against partisan and personal jobs which depend upon him for becoming law. No man has occupied the Executive chair who has had a more familiar acquaintance with the details of our local administration, or who had less reason to shelter himself behind the plea of ignorance in regard to affairs which concern every tax-payer in the City. He has recently treated us to some excellent general principles in regard to the conditions of honest and efficient municipal government. The public will be disposed to test his sincerity on that subject by the kind of legislation to which he becomes a party. The votes of individual members represent a species of responsibility which is more or less difficult to fix. The responsibility of the Governor is direct and tangible, and every job to which he lends vitality can be brought home to him, after its character has been clearly manifested in operation, and after its results have become matter of public scandal.

Should the Governor, for example, sign the Special Sessions bill, and should that totally indefensible measure lead to breaking up the efficiency and the relative political independence of the present Board of Police Justices, Mr. Tilden would certainly be held responsible for such a result. So, in the case of bills for reviving in one shape or other the machinery of Tammany Boards of Audit. Nobody knows better than the Governor how great frauds can be concealed under the provisions of bills of this character, and in the event of his signing them, nobody would be more clearly responsible than he for throwing down the barriers which keep rogues from breaking open the City Treasury. In the veto Messages of his predecessor there is some very plain talking on this subject. For example, in vetoing the Newspaper Claims bill in 1873, Gov. Dix said: "I regard this extraordinary mode of overruling, and subjecting to an external supervision and control, the action of the Municipal authorities of the City of New-York as unjust to them and to its citizens. * * * There is no reason why the Legislature, on the principle established by this bill, should not interpose in every incorporated city and village in the State, whenever a person employed by the municipal authorities is dissatisfied with his compensation. The courts are always open to claimants, who ought to be left to their remedies before the appropriate tribunals, instead of being countenanced in resorting to the Legislature and inducing it to assume, as it does by this bill, the exercise of judicial powers." Gen. Dix erected a standard of executive responsibility which Mr. Tilden cannot afford to assist in lowering.

Mr. Porter's speech on the Beecher trial has been described as a "strong" one, and it must be admitted that there is a great deal of strong language in it. After two days and a half of incessant exertion, Mr. Porter seems to have exhausted his vocabulary of invective, and found it necessary to ask for an adjournment. But what one looks for in vain in the speech is some attempt to support or reconcile the various theories which have from time to time been put forward in explanation of Mr. Beecher's letters and behavior. One by one, these theories, formerly so strongly insisted on, have been thrown overboard. For instance, it was said that Moulton and Tilton had joined in a conspiracy to levy black-mail upon Mr. Beecher. But Mr. Porter abandons this explanation, as Mr. Beecher had already done in his evidence. Then it was given out to the world that Mr. Beecher's letters of remorse and agony, those strange and shocking letters, were prompted by his regret for having advised Bowen to discharge Tilton. Bowen swore solemnly that Beecher had *never given him this advice*—so that the very foundation of the defense was struck away. We cannot find any satisfactory reference to this great fact in Mr. Porter's speech. Again, Mr. Beecher himself has advanced the theory that Mrs. Tilton was in love with him, although he was not in love with her—that her love grew up around him, as he said in his evidence, "like a vine." We presume Mr. Porter was approaching this interesting and delicate subject when he broke down yesterday. At present his efforts have been chiefly directed toward proving that Tilton is a very bad man—but how does that explain Mr. Beecher's own letters, or his unquestioning submission to the charge of adultery for so long a period, or Mrs. Tilton's fatal admissions, or the famous letter of contrition? Unfortunately, Mr. Beecher's innocence cannot be established merely by impugning the character of Tilton, for people will say that two blacks do not make a white.

Frequent contact with the white race seems to have deprived the American Indian of that imperturbable stoicism which once characterized him. Indian visitors to our cities used formerly to assume the haughtiest indifference to the sights which were designed to impress them. Those now in Washington complain of their hotel accommodations because they do not command a good view of what is going on in the streets. Like most civilized folks, they want front rooms. They are told that they can go into camp, if they please, but their hotel quarters cannot be changed. It is desirable that these people shall be kept good-natured, on various accounts, and, although their request may seem childish, it should be granted, unless there is some grave consideration of "public interest" to make that inexpedient.

About a thousand of the poorest class of City employes have been kept waiting on their pay for five weeks, mainly because Police Commissioner Smith professes not to know enough about figures to discharge the duties of Treasurer of the board. If Gen. Smith is unable to discharge the functions assigned to him by his colleagues, there is obviously but one course open to him, and that is to resign. It is an essential part of the qualifications of a member of the Police Board to know something about accounts—in fact, it is quite as essential a qualification as a knowledge of military discipline. Had Gen. Smith taken a short course at a commercial academy, he might have, since the date of his appointment, known enough about figures to be able at least to pass intelligently upon the accuracy of the pay-rolls of the Street-cleaning Bureau. If men are not paid, they can hardly be expected to work, and in the sultry weather which is once more upon us, it would be extremely undesirable to have the streets left to take care of themselves. This, and the impending starvation of the poor sweepers, would be too high a price to pay for the defective education of our military Police Commissioner.

The Democrats in the Assembly have added another to their decisions in favor of corruption in this City, by killing the bill designed to put an end to the "legal paper" job. The *Daily Register* will thus continue to enjoy the privilege of printing court calendars and charging for them as advertisements. The tax-payers of New-York will also have the luxury of paying twenty or thirty thousand dollars a year for the support of a perfectly worthless sheet, which nobody would have heard of but for the extraordinary vitality of the job which its proprietors have succeeded in fastening upon the City Treasury.

In refusing to hold an evening session for no other obvious reason than to find an excuse for defeating the passage of the Husted Rapid-transit bill, the Assembly was guilty of a betrayal of public trust, for which the Democrats are not alone responsible. The hostility to the Governor of men like Alvord, in the House, and Madden, in the Senate, has had the effect of securing their hostility to every scheme, no matter how beneficial, to which he is supposed to be favorable. This unreasoning and petty vindictiveness has fortunately had no sympathy from the majority of the Republican members in either house. In fact, but for the support of honest and intelligent Republicans, the Governor would have found himself thwarted as well as insulted at every turn by the leaders of his own party. Should the Assembly persevere in the course on which it entered last night at the bidding of Mr. Alvord, it will certainly succeed in killing any satisfactory general law under which a rapid-transit railroad can be constructed in this City. In that case, it will succeed in doing about the worst day's work which has been performed by any Legislature during the last four years.

THE DUTY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The heat of a political canvass is not favorable to a candid discussion of principles or men. Newspapers and politicians have generally taken sides. Party prejudices have been aroused. The desire to succeed, which is of itself an incentive to exertion, is active. It is counted both base and cowardly to abandon one's colors in the face of the enemy. The cords of party association are tightened. The pressure of the common party opinion is more apparent. A zeal that is often contagious exerts its quickening influence. Thus it happens, except in extraordinary cases, or when some new public question has divided the voters, that the great majority of persons continue to support their party nominations. As a consequence, when the election results in a change of political ascendency, it is brought about either by the change of a small percentage of the whole vote, or, which is quite as often the case, an increase or diminution in the aggregate vote, by the presence or absence from the polls of those whose indifference to politics keeps them away from elections at least half of the time. What can be properly called a revolution in popular sentiment is rare—much rarer than the changes in the political control in the State or National Governments. Whether it is to the credit of the intelligence and honesty of the people or not, it is true that a party very rarely forfeits the support of the great majority of its members without behaving very badly.

The experience of what are called third parties is a good illustration of the force of party association and the strength of party prejudices. Such parties seldom grow into a success, and when they do, it is a very slow process. Since 1840 there have been but three parties in the country, Whig, Democratic, and Republican; and the overshadowing issue forced on the people by slavery alone made the Republican Party possible. The Democratic Party, though in a minority since 1860, keeps its organization compact, although it has had more reason for going to pieces, more excuse for dying, than any party in the history of the Government.

The nearest elections are yet sufficiently remote to enable us candidly to consider this phase of politics—which may be called the persistence of parties. It has been long evident, and it now seems to be conceded by the intelligent portion of the so-called independent press that, at present at least, there is not likely to be any third party movement that will have significance, or accomplish anything, except in States closely contested and nearly evenly divided politically. Next year, beyond question, the great majority of voters will support the regular Republican or Democratic nominations, and the "third party" will merely be a comparatively small bolt from one of these great party organizations. The next President will, therefore, unquestionably be either a Republican or a Democrat. The possible chance of the election being thrown into the House of Representatives is, for this reason, hardly to be taken into account, as no third party is likely to carry a single State.

This view of the political situation imposes a duty upon the Republican Party which cannot be too often or too forcibly presented. If the party were entirely sure of success it could have no excuse for presenting any unfit person as a candidate for office anywhere, but there might then be more probability that some bad men would capture conventions. But it is not sure of success; certainly not with unfit men for leaders. If our party, with sound principles, good candidates, and a record of wise administration, is defeated in any State, we can only regret that the people do not see their real interests as we see them; and there is nothing left for us to do but to endeavor to set them right by giving them sound political instruction. There seems, however, to be a disposition with too many political managers to try to find out, from the adverse returns of an election, what it is the people want, and then to supply that want, and this without much regard to its character or its wisdom as a principle or a policy. A party once possessing public confidence, and then losing it, may well inquire into the cause of that change in public sentiment, but it must have been sadly false to itself if that loss of confidence is its own fault. A party never really changes its nature; but the better elements of it may assert their control of the organization and bring it back to its real and honest life. A defeat that thus brings to the front in any party the real power in the organization may be wholesome for the party and beneficial to the country. But the other lesson—sometimes drawn from a defeat—that the party must accommodate itself to public sentiment, must put more prohibition or more license, more tariff or more free trade, more greenbacks or more gold, into its platforms, is demoralizing not only to parties but to administration, and can only result in an instability in legislation which is the worst, as it is the most easily-besetting, sin of democratic Governments. A party that has not courage or honesty enough to abide by its principles in the face of defeat cannot profit a State by its success. It may as well—so far, indeed, as good administration is concerned, perhaps better—go into the market and buy votes with money, as to buy them by a yielding of sound principles or an advocacy of unsound ones.

The people are not tired of, they have nowhere rejected, Republican principles. There is no loss which may not be retrieved by the self-assertion of the best men in the control of the organization. The elements strong enough to command it are yet its vital power, and can, if they will, restore it everywhere to popular confidence. It is only a question of men. It is character, not platform, that will command the support of all honest men who are now indifferent or waiting to make choice of tickets. We can clearly see, with one class of men controlling it, that it is sure of victory. It is just as sure of defeat, given over to the control of another set. It cannot afford, for its own sake, much more for the sake of the country, to make the mistake of surrendering to bad leaders anywhere.

A CATHOLIC BISHOP ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A notable gathering of the German Catholic benevolent societies in Cincinnati was made the occasion, on Sunday evening last, for the delivery of a carefully prepared address, by Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, in this State, on the subject of schools. As the Bishop made many very candid assertions, and maintained throughout the attitude of an earnest leader who appears to count on a faithful and large following, it is worth while to examine his position. The temper of the reverend orator was not of the best at all points. He began his address with the statement that "the gates of bigotry are flung wide open, and the country is overrun with its creatures, yelling themselves hoarse with frantic cries born of ignorance, when not the more likely product of malevolence and self-interest." There may be a faint semblance of justification for this bitter language; we do not suppose that intemperate zeal can be banished from any contest in which religion and religious prejudices are concerned. But of malevolence, on either side, or of any improper self-interest on either side, we confess we have seen none. The Catholic clergy, with a sincerity which all must admit, and a purity of motive which few will question, oppose our public-school system, and desire important modifications of it. The general public, including a considerable proportion of the parishioners of the Catholic clergy themselves, resist this change, because they think that the schools substantially as they are will do the greatest good to the greatest number. It is a difference not necessarily dishonorable to either party, and its profitable discussion will not be advanced by tossing to and fro accusations of "bigotry," "malevolence," "ignorance," and "self-interest."

The key to nearly everything which Bishop McQuaid said in his arraignment of our public schools is to be found in one impressive sentence: "The teacher of teachers is the Church itself." Her position is universal, "but chiefly it is right there where are assembled during the most precious years of their life the little ones whom the Lord loves. The Church can no more withdraw her influence from the school-room in which her children are gathered than she can from the church in which their parents assemble." It is because "the Church" is invited to remain outside the public school-room, in company with her rivals and associates, that Bishop McQuaid and the Catholic clergy generally find fault with the system. They would change it, some in one way, some in another; some by diverting a portion of its funds to the support of sectarian schools; some by engrafting sectarian schools, more or less thinly disguised, on the existing system. But whatever form the proposed change may take, the Bishop and his clerical associates seek a practical recognition of the idea that "the Church is the teacher of teachers."

But what is "the Church?" It is not the body of the clergy; it is much less the clergy and the laity; it is, to a large extent, only the Pope, and those who may have his ear, and these, as we all know, are frankly hostile to the very life-principle of modern education. "The Church," as it exists in fact and in the Vatican decrees, is opposed to the ideas which justify the public schools. It may concede, as a matter of fact, that the people do rule, and that they must be taught accordingly; but the teaching it would give would not be meant to fit the people to use their power wisely and independently, but to surrender it to "the Church."

For his part, the Bishop proposes to carry the question to the ballot-box. He believes that the Catholics are oppressed by the Protestants, because they are taxed to sustain schools to which they cannot send their children. He admits that his objection to the schools is only negative. He cannot allege that religious instruction is given in them which the Catholics regard as false; he alleges that none is given. But this objection is of a class which no civil Government could always respect. Abstractly considered, it may appear to have some force; but suppose it to be once practically applied, and not only the schools but many other valuable institutions would disappear. A great many Catholics believe that the sanction of civil law is far less binding than that of the law of their Church. Suppose they were to ask that every feature of the American Government which is not based on a distinct concession of that idea should be abolished, what would become of the courts, of legislation, of the constitutional law itself, in its various forms? There are many negative objections to different parts of the governmental machinery which cannot be admitted, because they would lead directly to confusion and dissolution. For instance, Quakers object absolutely to the maintenance of an Army, but they are relentlessly taxed for that purpose. Many Protestants object to the Federal Constitution on the ground that it does not recognize the existence of God in so many words, but they cannot be allowed on that account to escape from the obligations of the Constitution.

As to carrying the question of the public schools to the ballot-box, we believe that to be a perfectly sincere but somewhat rash threat of Bishop McQuaid. We do not think, in all candor, that he will be allowed to carry the question before the people, for the simple reason that no one knows better than the astute leaders of the Catholic clergy, that on any such issue they would be beaten—badly, hopelessly, even disgracefully beaten. We shall welcome any discussion of the subject calculated to enable the people to decide it fairly, if it should come to that, but there is no chance of such an issue being presented.

ROYALTY IN DISTRESS.

The adventures of the few Americans who have married into royal families do not encourage republicans to seek entangling alliances of that sort. The career of "Prince Perkins," as he is sometimes called, certainly ought to be a warning to such of our young folks as may pine for relationship by marriage with European Princes and potentates. Perkins, our readers may recollect, was a gay soldier of fortune who broke hearts in Stockholm, where he was once United States Consul, and in Portugal, where he was really United States Minister, as the Portuguese thought, though he was nominally something much less. Gifted with many rare qualities of manner, he was not only accounted a fine chevalier, but an heir to a great fortune as well. Poor Counts and Marquises hunt for American heiresses; and our young Bostonian was thought a desirable *parti* for no less a personage than the Princess Marie-Isabelle-Francoise-Garowski de Bourbon, Infanta of Spain, and niece of Her late Majesty, Isabella the Catholic. The young couple had a hard time of it. Our readers have already been informed of the failure of Prince Perkins' remittances to arrive. The fortune which he was to have inherited did not fall to him. The concession which he professed to have received to lay a telegraphic cable between Spain and England did not "pan out" well, as the Western American would say. It is even doubtful if he ever had any such concession. Similar disasters followed Perkins when he attempted to raise a loan for Don Carlos. Worse than this, it was hinted that he was not authorized to procure any such loan; and the ex-Queen, his wife's aunt, was so angry at this apparent breach of faith that she refused to lend him or his spouse another sou. All this took place while the Spanish Bourbons were in exile and Spain was trying to govern itself with a form of republicanism that changed oftener than the fashions in bonnets.

We remember how Prince Perkins and his wife put off their rapacious landlady, Mme. Meilhan, until that indignant female became their creditor to the amount of twenty thousand francs. All Paris knew that La Dame Perkins was niece of the exiled Isabella, who lived within a stone's throw of this precious pair at the French capital. And all Paris believed that Isabella had laid by a tidy sum for a rainy day, and that the young people might have a share in the same. Therefore, to say nothing of the American fortune, the telegraphic concession from Madrid, and the Carlist loan, the Prince and Princess Perkins were considered tolerably "well fixed." But we know now why the ex-Queen looked coldly on the young adventurers; and, as if that were not misfortune enough, the French courts issued an injunction to prevent Isabella from squandering the property of her children. Alfonso was coming to the throne and must be provided for; and it subsequently cost him a pretty sum to get to Madrid, where he does not make himself at all comfortable. That amiable anachronism, Henri V., otherwise Comte de Chambord, sent his distressed relative a trifle from his own slender savings, but the outlook of the young couple remained gloomy enough. Finally, a prosecution instigated by the impatient boarding-house woman resulted in sending Perkins to jail for one year, on the charge of swindling. The Princess was let off, the courts of France at that time being, possibly, a little indisposed to convict a daughter of the royal house of Bourbon of swindling. But Mme. Meilhan, who not only wanted her money but her revenge on the Princess Marie-Isabelle, &c., pursued that hapless young person with an appeal to a higher court. It was vainly pleaded, as in a celebrated American trial, that a husband might have such an abnormal influence over his wife that she was no longer, in his hands, a free moral agent. The court perceived that she had been an accomplice in Perkins' swindling schemes. Besides, a year of republicanism in France, such as it is, may have modified French ideas about royalty; and "La Dame Perkins," as the judgment of the court styles her, is convicted of *escroquerie*, and sentenced to pay 37,334 francs, and be sent to prison for two years. The court originally convicted Perkins because he was only an American. His consort is now convicted because she is a Bourbon; for Mme. Meilhan would not have been so obdurate if she had not originally been convinced that the Bourbons, who have plenty of money in the family, would come down handsomely rather than suffer any scandal.

First catch your hare, says Mrs. Glass in her celebrated receipt for cooking that lively animal. La Princesse Perkins is in Madrid. After her American husband had been sent to jail, she remained in Paris with her infant, partly supported by the contributions of the countrymen of the captive Prince. She was accused of being light-hearted even under these depressing circumstances. The prosecutor who conducted the case against her dwelt upon the fact that detectives heard her singing *boleros* to her baby as she tended him in the parks. The poor little woman, it would seem, was not to be allowed the privilege of trying to be jolly under difficulties. However, before the final verdict of the court was given, the Infanta was in Madrid, where her cousin had been set up in business as Alfonso XII. If she should venture back to Paris, not even her relationship to the present King of Spain could save her from the judgment which hangs over her as a convicted swindler. To all intents and purposes, France is as completely closed to her as certain London streets were to Dick Swiveller when he remembered where his creditors lived. When Alfonso flees once more over the Pyrenees, his distressed cousin must go elsewhere, unless the family can procure a pardon for her while their brief sunshine lasts. The sight of woman in distress is always pitiful. We do not know why it should be less so because the sufferer is royal; one may be sorry even for a Bourbon. As for Mr. Perkins, being in jail, he has had the worst of it. He should not have married a Princess.

SUMMER SOCIETY.

The question where to go this Summer is now under discussion in a great many families. One of the points which it is often considered necessary to settle in order to the solution of this problem is the inquiry who is or is not going to this or that particular place. This point is certainly not an unimportant one. A great deal of the comfort—or as a cynically-disposed individual might perhaps express it, much of the mitigation of the discomfort—of Summer boarding depends upon the company. But the opportunities which most persons possess of choosing their own society at Summer resorts are very limited. Very many families are obliged to be almost entirely among strangers. Some people, indeed, decidedly prefer this. There is an old story of a man who went to a country store and wished to make some purchases on credit. "We don't trust strangers here," remarked the storekeeper. "Why not?" asked the customer. "We don't know them," was the answer. "But you know me," said the customer, mentioning his name. "Oh! ah! yes;" exclaimed the storekeeper, recollecting the face on hearing the name; "we don't trust our acquaintances." "Why not?" again inquired the customer. "We *do* know them," replied the other. On a somewhat similar principle to that contained in the latter reply, a good many people do not care to spend the Summer in company with their friends.

To "an observer of human nature," like the great Samuel Weller, the two principal phases of the Summer life of City people out of town are that of the farm-house and the large hotel. Each of them presents its own features of interest. In some respects, these features are entirely distinct. At the farm-house, everybody is expected to make the acquaintance of everybody else. At the hotel, people who do not know one another are expected to avoid all communication, like so many convicts at Sing Sing. In those ambiguous establishments where the farm-house, by the building of additions, or by turning the woodhouse, wagon-house, and barn into apartments for boarders, has been partly merged into the character of a hotel, these two conflicting principles often come into odd collision, and persons who are extremely particular about complying with the rules of etiquette are sometimes sadly at a loss what course to pursue.

The inconvenience which the close association expected at small country boarding-houses is liable to occasion cannot be easily avoided. When there are only three or four families in the house, and they are to be together perhaps two months or more, it is, unless there is something very objectionable in the character or conduct of a part of them, highly desirable that they should get over as best they can any want of congeniality there may be. But the opposite evil—that of which we have spoken as existing at hotels—is one which, we think, can be, in a measure at least, overcome. Nothing can be more ridiculous than the dread which people in a hotel at a Summer resort sometimes have of speaking to one another. It is not unfrequently the case, for instance, that two families, each of which knows quite enough about the other to be perfectly assured that there is no reason why they should not associate, will sit, day after day, next to each other at the same table, and have no more conversation than if one of them spoke Chinese and the other modern Greek. And this often occurs when the families in question have few or no acquaintances at the hotel, and really feel the want of society. People sometimes thus spend many days, or perhaps some weeks, in an exceedingly dull manner, simply because they cannot muster up courage to make even a remark about the weather to somebody else, who is having an equally dull time for an equally insufficient reason.

It is, we know, not always prudent to make the acquaintance of strangers at a place of Summer resort, even when they are apparently persons of the highest respectability. It is right, therefore, for everybody, and especially the head of a family, to be cautious about such matters. But we are speaking now of cases where there can be no possible need of this caution. It is occasionally very amusing to see the gratitude evinced by one person or family, when another breaks over the restraints of ceremony, and enters freely into conversation, without the formality of regular introduction. Of course, anything of this kind should be done only in the exercise of good judgment and with reasonable evidence that it will be agreeable to the other party. But when judiciously done, it often prevents much of that monotony and loneliness to which many visitors at Summer resorts, in spite of the crowd around them, find themselves subjected. It certainly seems absurd for persons who want company to allow themselves to be lonely for days or weeks, when there are plenty of congenial people under the same roof with them who would be glad of their society.

A PIOUS PRAYER FROM THE LOFTY TOWER,
From the Tribune May 21.

Of that which is eternal of our responsibility, probation, duty, a thousand scandals and a thousand scandalous trials can abate not one jot. Human want and weakness and struggle and failure were before all these follies and mistakes and falsehoods, and will remain here after they are forgotten. If all this sad and sickening detail has not made us charitable, then must our hearts be harder than hard and our souls narrower than narrow. When time has dissipated this fetid and poisoned atmosphere which we have been so long breathing, Heaven grant that it may have left no permanent poison lurking in the vitals of society.

THE HAMILTON, ONTARIO, ELECTION.

Hamilton, Ontario, May 21.—Messrs. Irving and Wood, recently unseated by the courts for illegal practices by their agents at the election, have been re-elected to represent Hamilton in the Dominion Parliament.

WASHINGTON.

THE DISTILLERY FRAUDS IN THE WESTERN STATES.

RESIGNATION OF SUPERVISOR MUNN, OF ILLINOIS—HIS LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT—REMOVALS OF SUBORDINATES—PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS AGAINST THE ALLEGED CRIMINALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The successor of Supervisor Munn, of the Illinois District, was appointed to-day. His name is Asa C. Mathews, and he has been a very acceptable Collector of Internal Revenue. Mr. Munn writes a brief letter of resignation to the President, in which he says: "For the period of my official career—now three and a half years, I have endeavored faithfully to do my whole duty. There have recently been sent into my district, without my knowledge, other officers to make seizures on account of alleged frauds against the Government. This seems to me so indicate that I have lost the confidence of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I claim I am entitled. I am assured by officers of the Treasury Department and positively informed by the officers who recently made the seizures in my district, that they have seen nor heard nothing against my integrity as an officer or honor as a man. Nevertheless, as I wish to in no way embarrass the department, I hereby respectfully tender my resignation, to take effect upon the qualification of my successor." It is claimed by the Secretary, and also by Mr. Douglass, that an efficients Supervisor can suppress fraudulent distillation within his district, and this opinion has been sustained by the fact that in several districts no frauds have been discovered. It is because Mr. Munn did not enforce the law in his district, for whatever reason, that it has become necessary for him to resign. There has yet been no successor agreed upon for McDonald's district. Many subordinates have been changed, and the next formidable movement against the Ring will be through the courts, where they will be attacked by the most efficient prosecuting officers the Government can obtain.

DISMISSALS.

The following dismissals of Internal Revenue officers are announced: Gaugers—L. C. Eberwine, First Indiana; G. M. Campbell, Eighth Illinois; A. M. Everist, J. A. Mead, J. E. Howard, and W. J. Bassett, First Missouri; E. L. Redington and C. F. J. Moveller, First Wisconsin; Patrick Harnan, First Louisiana. Storekeepers—James Gerrard and H. Y. Pearson, First Louisiana.

APPOINTMENT RECALLED.

The President, after the Cabinet meeting to-day, recalled the appointment of David P. Dyer to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, vice William Patrick. It is intended, however, that Mr. Patrick will shortly tender his resignation.

THE SIOUX CHIEFS AND THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

DISSATISFACTION WITH THEIR QUARTERS—THEY MISS THE ABUNDANT FIRE-WATER OF A FORMER VISIT—A CONFERENCE TO-DAY TO HEAR MORE COMPLAINTS—THE INTERPRETERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Indians had a conference to-day with the Indian Commissioner, and made a number of complaints. Red Cloud and Spoted Tail demanded that a change be made in their present quarters, which was peremptorily refused, much to the chagrin of those chiefs. There are good reasons for refusing the request of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. Those chiefs desire a change for reasons based on reminiscences of plenteous fire-water and other pleasures which they associate with their former lodging-place when here. They are the only Indians who make the demand. Long Mandan, one of Lone Horn's party, complained of short rations and annuities, and demanded that his people be furnished with oxen, guns, and horses. Another of the Lone Horn party complained that Red Cloud and Spotted Tail received more rations than they were entitled, to, which is a singular commentary on the complaints of those chiefs that they do not get their lawful share. Another conference will be held to-morrow to hear complaints, to which Prof. Marsh, who is now here, has been invited. The Professor to-day invited Red Cloud and Spotted Tail to visit him at his hotel, but they declined on a point of etiquette, the President having advised them to hold no conferences with outside parties before settling their business with the Government. There is no prohibition to visiting the Indians at their Hotel, and Prof. Marsh or anyone else may converse with them there with perfect freedom. Arrangements have been made to have Mr. Hinman interpret the speeches of the Indians, while the regular interpreters will translate the replies of the officials into the Sioux dialect.

THE "TALK" WITH THE COMMISSIONER.

PEREMPTORY REFUSAL TO CHANGE THE QUARTERS OF THE DISSATISFIED CHIEFS.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, the Sioux chiefs, accompanied by their interpreters, visited the Commissioner of Indian Affairs this morning, and somewhat imperiously demanded that their head-quarters be at once changed, for the reason that their rooms at the Tremont are too small. The Commissioner promptly and decisively informed them that a change could not be made. He would, however, if they desired it, give them a camp and supply them with tents and good food, but they would not be allowed to change their quarters, and they must say no more about it. Both of the Indians seemed to take umbrage at the decision of the Commissioner, and Red Cloud said that he would not go into camp, that he wanted his old head-quarters or none at all. They then left, apparently in a huff. The Commissioner has secured another parlor at their hotel, large enough for a council should they desire to hold one.

Lone Horn and the other chiefs of the Cheyenne River Sioux had a talk with Commissioner Smith and Gen. Cowen, Acting Secretary of the Interior, this morning. The principal speech was made by Long Mandan, an old man wearing green goggles. He complained of short rations and annuities, and said his people do not have all the oxen and wagons they need. They want horses and guns. If they had guns they would not eat so much beef, and it seemed hard when they do not have all they want to eat that the Great Father would not give them guns to kill antelopes and ducks. They have 300 houses and each family has a piece of cultivated ground. They also have some schools.

The Commissioner said that all the trouble about rations arose from the fact that their numbers had increased by nearly 4,000 (Black Hill Indians) since the estimates were made, and that if they fed their cousins they must expect to be short themselves. The difficulty in the way of supplying them with guns was that some bad Indians use their guns to shoot white men, and he was afraid to let even good Indians have them, for fear they would loan or sell them to the bad Indians. He asked if muzzle-loaders would do to shoot antelopes and ducks, and Long Mandan replied in the negative, saying they preferred Winchester rifles. Charger said a few words, after which White Swan said it could not be possible that all the agents are under one Great Father, because some of them gave more than others. He complained that Red Cloud and Spotted Tail got more than their share. The Commissioner said that formerly Red Cloud and Spotted Tail's people were not counted. They are now counted and receive no more than what they are justly entitled to. White Swan said he had always noticed that the worse an Indian behaves the more he gets, to which the Commissioner made no reply.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

MR. BEECHER'S FRIDAY EVENING TALK.

REFLECTIONS UPON THE DEATH OF SEVERAL CHURCH MEMBERS—AN OLD HYMN AND ITS MEMORIES—MORNING AND EVENING INFLUENCES — JUNE AND OCTOBER—LIVING AND DYING.

Plymouth lecture-room was well filled last evening without being overcrowded. On the Pastor's table was a loose bouquet, in a gilded vase, consisting of dielytræ, hyacinths, almond and quince blossoms, and smilax vines. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were five minutes late. Brother Shearman gave Mrs. Beecher his seat, and took one on the platform, behind the Pastor. Mr. Beecher has nearly recovered from his cold. He first gave out the 529th hymn, beginning:

"When sins and fears prevailing rise,
And fainting hope almost expires."

Brother Hill then prayed, and the 600th hymn was sung the third stanza being omitted,

"Oh! how the thought of God attracts,
And draws the heart from earth,
And sickens it of passing shows
And dissipating mirth."

Calling attention to the recent deaths of two members of the congregation—Brother Worth, aged between seventy and eighty, and Miss Shephard, a student of Vassar College, aged nineteen, Mr. Beecher said that it would not be inappropriate to remember these instances of God's coming among them in the service of the night. Rising, he thanked God that death was not to him a pit; that he did not look upon life as growing less and less, and finally ending in darkness; that life was not to him an inverted torch. In this world, he said, we are not born; we are not what we seem, imprisoned and held fast in these bodies. We are children of the light, sons of God, and our homes are in heaven. There only will we know our parentage. We are as those who seek their parents on earth; we will only find them when we take leave of our bodies and rise to immortality. We are glad of everything that brings us nearer to Thee. We are glad that Thou gatherest Thy servants who, having borne the heat of the day are at last permitted to depart to their rest. We rejoice that, having fought the good fight, they are enabled to leave behind them the weaknesses and growing infirmities of this life. Theirs is now a youth which years shall not hold back. Theirs is an immortality which darkness shall not dash upon—mysterious, impenetrable. As the clod cannot understand the spirit, so we cannot understand how the spirit can rise without the body. Yet we know its destiny to be glory, joy; to be like Thee, the unsearchable God. And we rejoice also that Thou callest early those who have gathered life chiefly from hope and gladness; who are as yet untarnished by sorrows, which leave gashes often incurable. We are glad that on either side they have had naught but flowers, cool retreats, and rejoicing friends. Here to-day, in the midst of peaceful households, loving companions, and everything that is good on earth; to-morrow in heaven, where there is no selfishness, no envy, no sorrow, among the spirits of the just made perfect. When they enter there from youth, beauty, and the enchantment of virtuous desires, we are glad. Their going does not fill us with gloom. We lift up our voices and chant their victory. "Another has escaped!" We rejoice in their joy, and are filled with hope in our own behalf, for every thread that goes through the thicket marks the pathway better for those that come after. Though the sky be trackless, and the flight of the spirit unseen, it does show the way, and when we are despondent we hear afar off, filling the air above in sweet accord, their cry bearing the invitation of Jesus to come! Come! By every sorrow we are lifted upward, by every trouble we are pressed onward, by every joy we are wafted, by the love of God and the sweet drawing of the Holy Ghost we are taken nearer to Thee. So we are gathered in the net which Thou art drawing out of the sea of tribulation, to be sorted and saved. We rejoice that Thou hast sat at the door through which the spirit must pass which was guarded by a demon of darkness and shivering, shaking a sword and a spear at men. We rejoice that Thou hast vanquished this demon and that hope sits in its place now; that we no longer hear the din and turmoil of the beyond. We rejoice that it is now all Summer to us. We rejoice that Thou hast done away with the dread of death. Sicknesses are mercies sent to succor and help us. How many years must roll away after the death of Christ when Christian people will learn to kiss death as a friend; to believe that we are but buds in the Garden of God and that death is the blossoming. Thou didst lie three days in a tomb in a garden, and the flowers bowed down in adoration of Thee, and their buds knocked at the door of Thy sepulchre, as if Thou wouldst assimilate the idea of a garden to the entrance of death. May we rejoice with a chaste joy at the going of our dear ones. May we stand around those who die young, if with tears, yet also with joy. Grant that our sorrows may be chastened, our burdens lightened, and that we may walk through the world's warfare so that we may come out victorious. When our turn comes, which we do not ask Thee to hasten, may we be permitted to depart serenely; or if, as on a rainy day when the sun is down behind the clouds, may we shine with the light of the days that have gone before. In death, as in life, may we be the Lord's.

Mr. Beecher then gave out the 1,230th hymn. This hymn, he said, is always associated in my mind with peculiar circumstances, which always make it memorable to me. It appeared first, I believe, in the "Spiritual Songs" of Thomas Hastings, and way back in 1840, when I lived in Indianapolis, I was called to Jacksonville to deliver an address. It was a long journey across two States. I took my wife and child with me, and we were gone two weeks. At length we were returning, and had got within a few miles of Indianapolis, as elate and merry as you can imagine anybody to be. I met one of my elders going to the city. After the usual commonplaces, he said: "Have you heard the news?" "No," said I, "What is it?" "Your brother George has killed himself." I did not say a word, my wife did not say a word, nor did he say one word more after that. I moved on silently, and as I rode I couldn't help thinking "Brother George killed himself," "Brother George killed himself." It was nearly an hour before I got home, and learned that the accident had taken place that morning. George had been shooting birds. He had discharged one barrel of a double-barreled gun at some robins. He had a very bad habit of blowing into a barrel after firing it off. He probably did this then, and the trigger of the other barrel caught in some bushes and it went off, the charge striking him full in the head, and killing him instantly. It was a great relief to me to know that "killed himself" did not mean suicide. We all gathered that evening in the parlor, and Brother Charles, who edited this book, sat at the piano, and this hymn was sung: "Years have passed since then." Brother George was the next to me, and was a sort of guardian to me. He has passed to his rest, for he was a holy man, and sings higher songs. This remains to me perfumed with holy associations. The hymn alluded to commences as follows:

What is life? 'Tis but a vapor;
Soon it vanishes away.
Life is but a dying taper:
Oh! my soul, why wish to stay?
Why not spread thy wings and fly
Straight to yonder world of joy?

After a few moment's hesitation at its conclusion, Mr. Beecher said, I recollect an article of Dr. Cheever's some years ago in which he undertook to show what are the reasons that a different effect is produced upon us by the morning light and by the evening light. He attributed it wholly to association. He was not, probably, greatly out of the way, but that is not the only way in which they are different. The shining of the sun all day long causes to rise vapors, exhalations, and smoke, which change the tone of its light so that with truth it may be said that there are physical reasons for the difference. Yet there is also a great deal of truth in the idea that we are impressed morning and evening differently, on account of difference of associations and difference of our own mental qualities. There is a difference between Autumn and Spring that is worthy of such like consideration. I hardly know how you feel, but the two most exquisite months of the year are June and October. It is not until June in our latitude, that nature has got fully to going. In October the birds have stopped singing, the trees are changing the color of their leaves, the grass grows slowly, filling up with niggardliness the gaps where the cattle have cropped it—everything seems getting ready to stop. Over all is a resplendent heaven, a balmy atmosphere; days of wondrous light and beauty and colors then grow intenser. It is the month of dying. In November the trees grow thin, bald. One after another you can see the trees packing up their buds, until at last some rain or some mighty wind strips them completely. The leaves of yesterday are gone, and houses can be seen that could not be seen two weeks ago. The horizon is larger, but it is more barren. Most everybody feels melancholy about that time. That is dying—one side of it. When men die they shed off all that we are accustomed to see on them in life. The voice is no longer heard, the presence is no longer seen, the generous hand no longer gives bounty, and death seems to be a winding up. And yet, along the lane that leads to my cottage in Peekskill there is a double row of maple trees, not a limb, not a branch, not a twig of which that has not got life in it, and a prophecy of another year. What that prophecy means, you will find out next June. Last November, the icy boughs that extended up to heaven had in them what men see now. The tender, unfolding leaves, all the banners that are waving in the sun to-day, were wrapped up, last November. They remained wrapped up through the ice of December, and January, and February, and stormy, blustering March, and when at last lazy, laggard May came, every one of the buds opened. They were not created then. The trees did not drop their old leaves until they had perfected the buds of the new ones. There is not a man that grows as old as Brother Worth, who has not his buds formed, and when he sheds his leaves he only enters June. All the weeds of the fields when they wither leave behind their roots to sprout and fructify next season. All the seeming desolation is only seeming. Now, if we go into the country we are animated by one impulse. The birds are building or have just builded their new households. All things are springing into life. The grass is coming up. The violets are showing themselves in the grass. All the flowers that sprinkle Spring and early Summer are throwing out their varied colors. Everything is working into life. They were all there last November. That is what the ice meant. That is what the snow meant—the poor man's manure. They garnered and kept them until the Summer came, and lifted up their brows and crowned them with glory. When I go into the country I wish that the landmarks of the year could be changed from the mathematical divisions of worldly convenience to those in use in the old times, which marked the beginning of periods of nature's changes. June I would make typical of the resurrection of Christ, it being the period of the resurrection of all things. I do it, anyhow. I keep a private calendar of my own. I don't say that the sky and the herbage and the flowers have not a physical effect upon me. I look on them not merely as a poet or an artist, but as a Christian man. They are to me unwritten Scripture—God's new revelation, a message full of mercy, and hope, and gladness. I rejoice in the Summer, because it tells me things far beyond itself. The flowers speak to me of other flowers, but there comes to me from every bud and every blossoming flower tokens that my dear children, over whose going I wept, have blossomed into heaven. And the great Christian body with whom I have consorted thirty years—some of them have passed away—only a little way. I don't forget them; I don't sorrow over the dried stem or the wilted root. I rejoice that they live. Mothers, I give you warning that I will shed no tears over your dead children. If you go yourselves, and those you leave behind you call me to your funeral, I will go as a joyful minister. I will thank God that the Autumn means Spring. Paul says the same thing. I got it from him, only I fixed it in my way, and he in his. In other words, there are two ways of death, [reading,] "So also is there a resurrection of the dead"—speaking of men—"They sowed in corruption." It is the same thought; we see the child afraid to look upon the dead body. The room where the corpse is is kept cold and gloomy. Some persons cover up the pictures and the looking-glass and hang a streak of night on the door-bell. They feel that an immense duty devolves upon them to be unhappy. Then they want a sexton who looks like an imp sent from darkness, [laughter,] a black hearse, and black plumes, and they change their apparel. They have "sown in corruption." They have, it is true, a hope that twenty years hence it may be different; while with the Christian dying should mean never to die. Light shines into the darkness of Christian houses, and the darkness cannot comprehend it. If they could only stand where their friends stand, and hear the angels shout, that would be "sowing in incorruption." My father's head and face lie there; but, after all, it is not my father. I hear from the air the voices of the thousands whom he saved saying, "He is raised in incorruption." Now, by faith we have a right to stand with the blessed and to see death as they see it. We are not obliged to stand and see only corruption. We have the privilege of standing on the other side and seeing glory. Dearly beloved, don't be afraid to die. Don't be afraid to let your children die. It is as if the rose-bush should say to its buds: "Don't blossom. Oh! don't blossom." Dying is blossoming. There is nothing in this life like the life eternal. Things of earth don't know how to die. Love here is like a half-thawed rill in the mountains that can only trickle. If I die, don't cry over me. Clap your hands rather. If I fall and am put away in Green-Wood, don't go to my grave saying, "Here lies Henry Ward Beecher," for God knows I won't lie there. If you have been indebted to me for any help, plant your feet on my turf and look up, for I won't hear anybody who don't hold his mouth toward Heaven. The 1,267th hymn was then sung, Mr. Beecher joining with unusual vigor. It begins:

"How sweet to reflect on the joys that await me
In you blissful region, the haven of rest."

The "Grace, Mercy, and Peace" benediction was then given, and the congregation dispersed.

THINGS LEFT OUT.

From the Sun, May 20.

On Wednesday Judge Porter began to sum up for Mr. Beecher, and the speeches of counsel on that side and the other will occupy the remainder of this week and the whole of the next. On the following week we may look for a verdict.

The case will go to the jury far from complete. This is unfortunate for both parties, but much more so for Mr. Beecher than for Mr. Tilton. The former is a minister, who ought to depend solely for his influence on assured moral character and reputation absolutely clean of deserved reproach. He does not belong to a hierarchy where the office of priest, rather than the character of the man holding the office, is the object of reverence and the title to prerogative; but to a Congregational church, where the man is everything, the minister, the Pastor, simply a member of the church, with certain defined duties of preaching, baptizing, and administering the communion. In a Congregational church the blameless character of the minister is practically his only real title to his office, and its damage a direct disqualification for performing pastoral functions and assuming to instruct others in their duties to God and man.

Mr. Tilton is a layman, and though as a man just as amenable to all the laws of morality which men hold requisite, he is yet not a representative person nor a religious teacher. The Plymouth Pastor, therefore, has much more at stake in this trial than he, is deservedly held to a stricter accountability, and will suffer a worse penalty, if proved guilty of adultery, than would be the case with Tilton similarly criminated.

This being so, it is a serious misfortune for Mr. Beecher that the known testimony with reference to the scandal has been so imperfectly availed of in his defense. The introduction of a most important part of it depended upon Mrs. Tilton's appearing as a witness. The failure to offer her, therefore, was the worst blow that could have been struck at the Plymouth Pastor's cause. He should have courted, compelled, if he could, the appearance on the stand of everybody who had any testimony vital to his case to offer for the instruction of the jury and the public. By refusing to bring forward Mrs. Tilton, he practically expressed his unwillingness to let in a line of evidence of just this sort. If, as Mr. Evarts expressed it, he declined to call her on the ground that his case was already strong enough, he made a great mistake, for his case, so far as his reputation is concerned, can never be complete until he has met and overcome every bit of evidence attainable, however hostile. Mrs. Tilton would, of course, have sworn that there was no adultery. She had already asseverated that before the committee of pretended investigation, and she repeated the declaration in the letter they succeeded in getting into the hands of Judge Neilson and before the public. But her cross-examination would undoubtedly have explored her conduct in signing a confession, and in making the further confessions to several ladies of which the public has intimation, and elicited some explanation more satisfactory than obedience to the force of her husband's will.

It is currently reported, and indeed well known to those who are in the confidence of Miss Susan B. Anthony, that Mrs. Tilton confessed to her the offense with which she is charged. Miss Anthony, however, could not have been a competent witness unless Mrs. Tilton had been called, in which event she would have been a good witness in contradiction or explanation of the accused wife. It is lamentable in the interests of the whole truth for which the public is crying out, and upon whose establishment Mr. Beecher's reputation depends, that testimony so vital to the question of his guilt or innocence was not brought out and sifted on the trial. Mrs. Bradshaw is another one to whom Mrs. Tilton is reported to have confessed criminal intimacy with Mr. Beecher. It is also understood that Mrs. Richards, the wife of her brother, was the recipient of like confidences. These are witnesses known to the public, and for a year the press has been informed of the character of the testimony they are prepared to give. Yet the trial will end without any of them having been called except Mrs. Bradshaw, and she only to testify to other matters than this vital one. Mrs. Tilton, it is understood, meets these accounts of her confidences by saying that Tilton so dominated her will that she was not responsible for what she said, her accusations against Mr. Beecher having been made by her husband's command and moral compulsion; but this answer of hers is worthless unless it is maintained successfully on the witness stand.

Another omitted witness is Mrs. Isabella Hooker, Mr. Beecher's sister, whose connection with the case was very close. It was she who proposed to go into the pulpit with her brother, and after he had made the public confession she required him to make, to plead his cause for him to his people. Mrs. Hooker is abroad with the evident purpose of avoiding an appearance at the trial. Her brother has left it to be inferred that she is a person of unsound mind.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen, it is believed, touched only the ragged edge of his possible testimony. As the disciple of Mr. Beecher, and the leading member of his church, his earliest friend in Brooklyn, and long associate in religious journalism, and as one never accused of offenses against the Pastor in Plymouth, it might have been expected that Beecher would call him as a witness on his behalf. On the contrary, however, Conspiracy-Essayist Tracy bitterly attacked Bowen, charging him with joining Tilton and Moulton in a conspiracy against Beecher; and when he was brought to the stand Beecher's counsel strenuously opposed his examination upon the very matters most important to Mr. Beecher's vindication.

Mrs. Woodhull is another omitted witness. She was competent, had talked with both parties about the scandal, and was as near to it as almost anybody else outside of Tilton, Mrs. Tilton, and Moulton, and Beecher himself. She has a tale to tell, and she will surely not keep it locked up in her breast forever. Neither, for that matter, will the knowledge of most of the other uncalled witnesses whom we have named be permanently buried. It will come out some time to trouble those who should have brought it out now. Frank Carpenter, the artist, was also left out by both sides. That he knows a good deal, however, is indisputable; and in self-defense he will be sure to give it to the public. He has been accused of black-mailing, and that is an imputation which no man whose character is worth a rush can afford to endure without fighting it with all the force at his command.

These facts lead to the conclusion that whatever the issue of the trial the case will not be ended with the verdict. It is not a complete case morally, even if it is legally. The bottom facts are not all dug up. There are other people whose characters, at least for truth are involved, besides the contending litigants and Mr. and Mrs. Moulton. These people will eventually, if not immediately, demand the hearing from the public which they were denied before the jury. This is unfortunate, for their testimony will not have the legal sifting it would have had if introduced in the course of the trial and given as evidence from the witness stand.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons" is to be represented at Wallack's Theatre this afternoon and this evening. We subjoin the distribution of parts:

Claude Melnotte	Mr. H. J. Montague
Col. Damas	Mr. John Gilbert
Mons. Deschapelles	Mr. J. W. Carroll
Mons. Glavis	Mr. J. B. Polk
Mons. Beauseant	Mr. E. Plympton
The Landlord	Mr. G. F. Browne
Gaspar	Mr. Edwin
Pauline Deschapelles	Miss Ada Dyas
Mme. Deschapelles	Mme. Ponisi
Widow Melnotte	Mrs. John Sefton

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

Besides the matinée representations at Wallack's, day performances at all the City theatres invite the play-goer whose afternoon is not occupied by more serious affairs. At the Union Square "The Two Orphans" will be acted. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre "The Big Bonanza" may be witnessed. At Booth's "Macbeth" is to be given. At the Lyceum Theatre "Giroflé-Girofla" is to be sung. At the Grand Opera-house "The Twelve Temptations" are the attraction. At Robinson Hall the English version of "Giroflé-Girofla" will be interpreted. And, finally, at the Olympic and Bowery Theatres, and at the San Francisco Minstrel Hall, the regular nightly entertainments will be offered in the afternoon as well as in the evening.

LOHENGRIN IN LONDON.

"Lohengrin" was represented at Covent Garden on May 8, for the first time in England. The newspapers devote much space to the new work, but the articles are rather descriptive than critical, as though a strong desire were felt on the part of the writers to avoid committing themselves to an opinion in which they might not afterward be sustained by frequenters of the opera. The *Times*, however, begins its notice as follows: "The English public has at length heard 'Lohengrin,' and, if outward appearances may be trusted, heard it with satisfaction. That it was thoroughly understood and appreciated it would be rash to assert; but that a deep impression was created upon a majority of one of the largest audiences ever assembled within the walls of Covent Garden Theatre, may fairly be stated. In a work constructed as is 'Lohengrin,' frequent plaudits cannot be expected. Each successive act may be regarded almost as one continuous piece, and when expressions of approval might reasonably be looked for, the composer, by aid of the peculiar form adopted in those lyric dramas (operas they are not) which represent more or less emphatically the theory he, with the co-operation of zealous disciples, has been preaching for thirty years and upward, makes them inconvenient, if not impossible." The spirit of most of the articles may fairly be represented by the reference of the London *Echo*, which we quote. The *Echo* says: "Mr. Gye fulfilled on Saturday night the most important of the promises put forth in his prospectus by the production of Wagner's 'Lohengrin,' which was given before an audience such as, for numbers and enthusiasm, has seldom been seen within the walls of Covent Garden. The house was densely packed from floor to ceiling, and the 'Music of the Future' gained a most signal triumph. It remains, however, to be seen how far the enthusiastic reception awarded to the German master's most characteristic work expresses the real opinion of the English musical public. That it will be always heard with interest there is no doubt, but there is little chance of its disinheriting any of those standard specimens of grand opera with which the glories of Covent Garden have been hitherto identified. Several features there are about it which will for some time render it 'risky' to audiences accustomed to the masterpieces of Mozart, Rossini, and Meyerbeer. There is an enormous amount of recitative, especially in the first act, a great want of melody for the solo voices, and the blare of trumpets and of the loudest instruments in the orchestra and upon the stage seems almost incessant. On the other hand, there are passages of almost unrivaled beauty and delicacy for the orchestra, such as the prelude, which is to erably familiar in this country, and others of marvelous grandeur and vivacity, such as the 'Wedding March' at the opening of Act III.—superb, massive effects for the chorus and orchestra in combination, and some splendid dramatic situations for the principals. Further than this we do not propose to go at present. So remarkable a work is not to be judged upon a single hearing, and it is difficult to write calmly and dispassionately with the cheers and applause that made Covent Garden echo on Saturday evening still ringing in our ears. A few words alone are necessary as to the performance. The part of the heroine, *Elsa*, was taken by Mlle. Albani, who has been playing it with great success in America, and who proved herself in every respect a most admirable representative of it. Signor Nicolini as the hero *Lohengrin* did his best with a very difficult part, and if he did not succeed so completely, it was not altogether his fault. The part of the *King* fell to a *debutant*, Herr Seideman, who, though somewhat nervous at first, improved as the opera advanced, and proved himself worthy of the prominent position assigned to him. M. Maurel's *Federic* and Mlle. D'Angeri's *Ortrud* were by no means the least important features in the performance. The chorus were not altogether satisfactory, showing a decided tendency to lose their heads, but for this some allowance may fairly be made." It is proper to mention that a large proportion of the "fashionable" audience—*i. e.* the occupants of the stalls and boxes, left before the third act commenced, soon after midnight.

A NEW GERMAN OPERA.

Writing from Berlin, on April 23, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* says;

"A considerable party of musicians, artists, and journalists left the Singakademie the other evening with the conviction that Germany was one opera richer. It was "Der Wärwolf," an opera in three acts, poem by Paul Froberg, music by J. H. Franz. On this occasion there was no dramatic presentation, but simply the rendering, by trained vocalists, including an improvised chorus, of some of the principal scenes. The *Wärwolf* is a fabulous animal in German mediæval legends. Originally a human being, he was changed into a wolf for some grave sin, or rather is transformed into a wolf at night. Only a great sacrifice can redeem him. The leading parts in the drama, which takes place in the Harz Mountains are *Busso*, Count of Falkenstein; *Eginhard*, Count of Hohnstein; *Merode*, a cavalry leader in Tilly's army; *Walther*, a miller; *Oda*, the daughter of *Busso*; *Elsbeth*, her maid of honor; and the subsidiary characters. *Oda* is beloved of and loves *Eginhard*, but she is also loved by *Merode*, who is not unwilling to woo with his brawny dragoons. He finds an unexpected assistant in *Walther*, who is become jealous of *Eginhard*, through doubts about *Elsbeth*, his *fiancée*. This personage conducts the troopers of *Merode* through the mountains until they finally get both *Oda* and the maid, and later *Eginhard* himself, in their power. At this point the *Wärwolf* enters into the play. It had been decreed that on one day of each year, the anniversary of the sentence, he would be shot unless he found asylum by some man. This year it was *Walther* who sheltered him, and received therefore from the beast a magic ring capable of assuring its possessor the satisfaction of three wishes. From *Walther* the ring passes into the hands of *Merode*, who hopes by it to escape with *Oda* from the approaching soldiers of *Gustave Adolphus*. *Oda* anticipates him by trying to escape on a giant horse, and he pursues her on a similar one. He is riding furiously near a deep chasm, when suddenly the *Wärwolf* springs up, seizes the horse, and all three roll over into the chasm and are lost forever. The *Wärwolf* has expiated with his life his ban, but he has saved *Oda*. She returns to *Eginhard*, and all ends happily. The libretto is written in simple, ballad-like rhyme, which has successfully seized the quaintness of old German legendary style, and which is admirably adapted to the romantic opera. The music, though the work of an amateur, was as devoid of sensationalism, as clear of meretricious glitter of any sort, and as subdued in its fidelity to its object as the rule of a Glück or the practice of a Wagner. One may or may not accept Wagner's theory, but it is decidedly the inspiration of our rising young German composers. Perhaps the very severity of discipline which they exact of their hearers may make those hearers blind, or rather deaf, to their defects. From youth one expects extravagance; and when one finds the severest self-restraint and moderation, one is already half won for the débutant. But *Der Wärwolf* did not relapse into the other form of affectation. The composer gives intervals of recreation, as even Wagner does, when the expression of the quieter, deeper emotion takes the place of the stormy play of the grander passions. *Oda*, for instance, has several solos of a rare and tender beauty, and *Eginhard's* masculine nature has the soft side even in the music. True to his Wagnerian precepts, the author lays great stress upon his chorus, and he manages it with remarkable skill. The development of the air of Gustavus Adolphus' war song is singularly effective. Without the element of dramatic action, much of the beauty, or if you prefer it, of the logic, of the opera is of course lost, but in this imperfect form the audience, which was a very critical one, were satisfied to remain till the chorus had sung the last line. They tried to call Franz forward, but he refused to come. The reason is a very obvious one. Franz is a myth, as I trust it is no indiscretion for me to say, and the real author of the music is Count Hochberg, a wealthy young noble, and a member of the Herrenhaus. He is a member of the little band of Radicals here who are fighting Richard Wagner into the foremost rank of composers. They are clever men, most of them free lances in musical journalism, independent of court and patronage; and among them, of course, Count Hochberg, a generous enthusiast, is a welcome member. So far as they have access to the columns of the papers the new opera will have steady, but not essential support. I do not suppose it will meet with immediate success here, even if produced at all. The Königliche Hochschule für Musik sits in judgment here like a tyrant on the musical thought of the city; and if Joachim was but one degree more powerful, we should never hear anything but the stately epics of Beethoven, Mozart, and Haydn. These are all very well, of course; but it is hard that a little encouragement should not be offered to rising, even if radical, musical talent."

GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., No. 41 Park row, New-York. It is indeed no surprise that their house is so prosperous, and that they are the leading advertising agents in the world. We would prefer, so far as we are concerned, to have a column or more of miscellaneous advertisements from this firm, than to receive the same amount made up of one direct from each house on their list. The commission allowed is saved us by losses, as they pay every cent they contract for, and pay it promptly, and the keeping of one open account with such a firm is much pleasanter than with the thousand persons whom they send us advertisements for. They do an honorable legitimate business, on a business basis. If publishers, having dealings with them, want anything in their line—and they supply everything from a spring bodkin to a cylinder press—types, inks, and all, they fill their orders promptly, at manufacturers' prices, and we can say that we have received the best newspaper and book ink ever furnished us, and at a lower price than we ever bought for elsewhere. The *Republican* has had dealings with this house for over six years, and in all that time we never have had any reason to complain of our treatment.—*Meriden (Conn.) Republican.*

WEAK LUNGS are cruelly racked, and the general strength gradually wasted by a persistent, deep-seated Cough, which Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT may be relied on to cure. You will derive certain benefit from it also, if troubled with either Asthma or Bronchitis.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Colton
will be at his dental rooms, in the Cooper Institute, every day to administer the gas in person; 82,000 patients without a failure or accident.—*Advertisement.*

The Voice of the Great West.
The voice of the great West accords to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS the foremost place among specifics for malarial disease, and this opinion is echoed wherever upon this continent the Bitters have been introduced as a remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers. Those maladies being the peculiar scourge of vast regions of country in the Western and South-western States, it is not surprising that the Bitters should be the great medicinal staple of such localities, or that their inhabitants should regard this article as indispensable in the household. The experience of the Western emigrant proves that it is the very best means of acclimating him to unaccustomed air or water, and old residents of fever and ague regions say that it is the only thing that protects them with certainty against the visitation of miasmatic disease. An equally high estimate is placed upon its virtues as a remedy for stomach, bowel, and bilious complaints, and as a general tonic and corrective.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., whose medicines have won golden opinions and achieved world-wide reputation, after patient study and much experimenting, succeeded in perfecting a compound extract of smart-weed, or water pepper, that is destined to become as celebrated as his other medicines. It owes its efficacy not entirely to the smart-weed, which, however, is a sovereign remedial agent, but largely to a happy combination of that herb with Jamaica Ginger and other vegetable agents. The combination is such as to make it a very pleasant remedy to take. Taken internally, it cures diarrhœa, dysentery, (or bloody flux,) Summer complaint, cholera, cholera morbus, colic, cramps and pain in the stomach, breaks up colds, febrile and inflammatory attacks. It is sold by all druggists and dealers in medicines.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New-England. The cod liver oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

My Sufferings with Inflammatory Rheumatism were intense. It settled in my wrists; I could not use them; was helpless till I used GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. The result was wonderful, pain and swelling disappeared.
E. W. VOORHIS, No. 213 West 35th st., New-York.
Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50c. and $1 per bottle.

Scold as You Will,
ladies, you can't debar the men from tobacco; but you can induce them to brush their teeth with SOZODONT, which removes the unpleasant odor of "the weed," and whitens the dental surface.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway. Twelve years' practical experience. The new Post Office is being furnished with 25 of our electric Annunciators. Look out for cheap improvements.

The Best Soap for the Household and Laundry is PYLE'S O. K. Clothing washed with it becomes perfectly white, as when bleached upon the grass. Try it for yourself.

Baby Carriage—The Novelty.
Send stamp for Circular to L. P. TIBBALS' toy store, 820 Broadway, third door below 12th st. Repairing done.

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Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
Children are delighted with them.

The weak, the worn, and the weary should take PERUVIAN SYRUP; it gives strength and vigor.

Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

MARRIED.

BURR—BARRY.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, May 20, at the Church of the Redeemer, by Rev. William A. Leonard, HENRY B. BURR to FANNY, youngest daughter of the late Dr. William J. Barry, of Hartford, Conn., all of Brooklyn, N. Y.
☞ Hartford papers please copy.

DIED.

ALMIRALL.—On Friday, 21st inst., suddenly, IDA MARY, daughter of Joseph and Ida Almirall, aged 2 years, 7 months, and 19 days.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ADAM.—On Thursday, 20th inst., Rev. MATTHEW T. ADAM, in the 83d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 236 West 56th st., without further invitation.

BIDDLE.—On Friday, the 21st inst., of diphtheria, THEODORE ZELLER, youngest son of George E. and Margaret Biddle.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 117 East 79th st., on Sunday the 23d inst. at 1 o'clock P. M.

CARPENTER.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Saturday, May 15, 1875, BETHIAH WALKER CARPENTER, widow of Rev. Charles W. Carpenter, late of the New-York Conference, in the 81st year of her age.
Her remains were interred in Green-Wood on the 18th.

CROSSMAN.—On Thursday, May 20, after a lingering illness, JAMES W. CROSSMAN, in the 67th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Worth Lodge, No. 210, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, May 23, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 12 Attorney st.

ENGS.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Wednesday, May 19, PHILIP W. ENGS, in the 85th year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Saturday, 22d inst., at 11 A. M. Remains to Trinity Cemetery.

NOTICE.—The Trustees of the Metropolitan Savings Bank are invited to attend the funeral of PHILIP W. ENGS, First Vice President and a Trustee of this institution, on Saturday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

The Directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company are invited to attend the funeral of PHILIP W. ENGS, for the past twenty-three years a Director, and a greater portion of that time Chairman of its most important committees, at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st., near 7th av., at 11 A. M. Saturday, May 22. B. S. WALCOTT, President.

HOLLY.—On the 20th inst., MARTHA C. HOLLY, wife of John Bissell, and daughter of the late David Holly.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Ann's Church, West 18th st., on Monday, at 10 A. M. Interment at Stamford, Conn.

HUNTER.—At Annieswood, Westchester, on Friday morning, CLELAND KINLOCH, youngest child of John and Annie M. Hunter.

HENRY.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, May 21, CHARLES H. HENRY, eldest son of Rev. C. S. Henry, D. D.
Funeral at St. John's Church, Stamford, on Monday, May 24, at 2:30 P. M.

MABBATT.—In this City, on Friday, 21st inst., SAMUEL R. MABBATT, in the 67th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEAD.—Suddenly, Thursday, May 20, SAMUEL H. MEAD, Jr., elder son of Samuel H. and Mary C. Mead.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 674 Madison av., on Saturday at 10 A. M.

PARTRIDGE.—In Lyons, France, May 20, GEORGE S. PARTRIDGE, Jr., of Brooklyn.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEWART.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, May 19, at Plainfield, N. J., MARY S., wife of W. B. Stewart, in the 53th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday at 2:30 P. M., at the Congregational Church, Plainfield, N. J.

SWIFT.—At St. Croix, West Indies, on 10th inst., FOSTER SWIFT, M. D.
Funeral will take place from Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., Monday, 24th inst., at 11 A. M.

SALOMON.—Friday morning, May 21, DAVID SALOMON, aged 55 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 9 West 48th st., on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely.

SHEPARD.—At Poughkeepsie, on the morning of the 21st, MARY EVELYN, second daughter of A. W. Shepard, in her 19th year.
The funeral services will be held at the residence, No. 27 Smith st., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., on Saturday, the 22d inst.
☞ Wisconsin papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, 21st inst., LOUISA M. TAYLOR, daughter of the late William Taylor, at No. 343 East 16th st.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.

TOWNSEND.—Suddenly, on Wednesday night, of convulsions, GEORGE ELLIOTT, youngest child of William E. and Jennie S. Townsend, aged 2 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 21 Elliott place, Brooklyn, Saturday, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock.

VANDYKE.—BLOSSOM, only child of Imogene Vandyke.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

WOOD.—Suddenly, on the 18th inst., at Westover, Md., FREDDIE, infant son of Alfred and Mary M. Wood.

WORK.—On Wednesday, 19th, WARD A. WORK, in the 75th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 407 Clinton st., Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, for the teeth and breath, is the best dentifrice in the world. Twenty five cents a bottle.

STARTING UP IN SLEEP IS A SURE SIGN of worm trouble. There need be no hesitancy in using BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges. They will not do any harm, and, if there be worms thereabouts, they will destroy them. Worms are the cause of many infantile ailments. Price, 25 cents a box.

MANY PEOPLE SUFFER TERRIBLY BY cramps in the limbs. A plentiful application of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment will give instant relief. Cramps come on suddenly, and it is not well to wait until the attack. Go and buy a bottle at once, and have it ready, waiting for the dolorous wretch.

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FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER FIFTIETH STREET.
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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
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THE TIMES OF TO-MORROW WILL CONTAIN, IN ADDITION TO THE USUAL STORY, A NUMBER OF SPECIAL ARTICLES ON INTERESTING SUBJECTS.

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THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

THE TIMES has made arrangements with Mr. THOMAS HARDY, author of "Far From the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c., for a new story to be written exclusively for its columns. It will be commenced in THE TIMES about the 1st of July. Mr. R. D. BLACKMORE, author of "Cradock Nowell," "The Maid of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and "Lorna Doone," will also contribute to the columns of THE TIMES during the Summer.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED, AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS, THEREFORE, THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

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Grand Central Depot, corner of 45th st.
New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Depot, West 30th st.
The attention of shippers is particularly called to the advantages offered by the Company in facilities for late afternoon shipments.
ALL BUSINESS RECEIVED AT OFFICES BEFORE 6 P. M. WILL BE FORWARDED BY TRAINS LEAVING SAME NIGHT, except matter for Poughkeepsie and local points between there and New-York, which must be received by 5 P. M. Business received at the offices, 45th and 30th sts., up to the time of departure of trains.
SPECIAL RATES
for the forwarding of business packages from New-York, of Seedsmen, Publishers and News-dealers; also for Samples, Advertisements, Circulars, Hand-bills and Posters, Sheet Music, Insurance Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Wood Cuts and Electrotypes.
Packages of the above described articles, not exceeding two pounds in weight and $10 in value, to any office of this company ....25 cents each
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AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
General Offices, No. 65 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
will remove, in a few days, their branch office from corner of Spring st. and Broadway, to the new building Nos. 636 and 638 BROADWAY, one door from Bleecker st.
Their up-town branch office is removed from corner of 22d st. and Broadway to the
NATHAN BUILDING,
23D ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
An office of the company is also established in the Grand Central Depot, and No. 170 Montague st., Brooklyn.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 59 BROADWAY.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland. Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-paged 12mo. pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception-rooms, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, May 22, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—THIS DAY at 10:30 o'clock, general sale of household and office furniture, two rosewood piano-fortes, twenty-five chandeliers, large lot of carpets, &c.

RUPTURE AND PHYSICAL DEFORMITIES successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, (principal of the late firm of Marsh & Co.,) at his old office, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church. No connection with any other office in this City.

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GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW "COMMON SENSE" COOK BOOK BY
MARION HARLAND.

WILL BE PUBLISHED TUESDAY, MAY 25.
BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, AND TEA.
BY MARION HARLAND.
Author of "Common Sense in the Household." (General Receipts.)
1 vol., 12mo, cloth, or oil-cloth, impervious to water or grease, (Kitchen Edition,) $1 75.

MARION HARLAND says in the Preface to
BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON,
AND TEA:

"This volume is not an amendment to No. 1 of the 'Common Sense in the Household' Series General Receipts. Still less is it intended as a substitute for it. Not a single receipt printed in that has been repeated. This is designed to be the second story in the edifice of domestic economy, the materials of which I have accumulated since the first was completed. As money makes money, and a snow-ball gathers snow, so receipts, new, valuable, and curious, flowed in upon me after 'No. 1' was given to the world. Some of the earliest to reach me were so good that I began a fresh compilation by the time that book was fairly off the press. * * * Yet, if 'General Receipts' was written *con amore*, its successor has been in a still higher degree a work of love and delight. There were times during the preparation of the trial volume when I could not feel quite sure of my audience. There has not been a moment, since I began that which I now offer for your acceptance, in which I have not been conscious of your full sympathy; have not tasted, in anticipation, your enjoyment of that which I have taken such pleasure in making ready."

Also, will be published on Tuesday next:
A BOOK FOR SERVICES OF PRAISE.
THE SERVICE OF PRAISE; or, HYMNS AND TUNES AND SCRIPTURE LESSONS. Arranged for praise meetings and public worship. By Rev. W. T. EUSTIS, of Springfield, Mass. 1 vol., small 4to. Price, $1 50.
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New Editions of
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OR, LIFE IN THE WOODS. By J. T. HEADLEY.
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A text book of Botany, by Dr. JULIUS SACHS, Professor of Botany in the University of Wurzburg. Translated and annotated by A. W. Bennett, M. A., Lecturer on Botany at St. Thomas' Hospital, assisted by W. Thistleton Dyer, M. A., with nearly 500 wood-cuts. Royal 8vo, half bound in morocco, gilt top, price, $12 50.

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These memoirs are by far the most interesting and important contribution yet made to the military history of the rebellion by any of the leading actors in the great struggle. The staggering blows which Gen. Sherman dealt to the Confederacy have secured for him the undying gratitude of his countrymen, while the brilliancy which he displayed as a strategist, and the surpassing ability which he developed as a commander, entitle him to rank among the most distinguished leaders that the world has produced. The personal history of so marked a man must always possess extraordinary interest. When it is related by the man himself, and in that peculiarly racy style which Gen. Sherman's letters and speeches have made familiar to the public, it not only becomes absorbing but fascinating.

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A Dissertation, by THOMAS TAYLOR, Translator of "Plato," "Plotinus," "Porphyry," "Iamblichus," "Proclus," "Aristotle," &c., &c. Third edition. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, Emendations, and Glossary, by ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D. 1 vol. 8vo, cloth, $3.
J. W. BOUTON, No. 706 Broadway.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sales were effected at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, May 21:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, south side, 222.6 feet east of Third avenue; sold for $11,700 to Jacob Waldheimer.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. R. Hobbs, Esq., Referee, one large four-story brick factory, with lease of plot, 75 by 98.9, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 200 feet east of Eleventh avenue; sold for $7,500 over and above incumbrances, amounting to $8,000, making a total of $15,500, to David Moore, plaintiff in the legal action. The lease is dated Oct. 1, 1866, for a term of twenty-one years, with two renewals, the ground rent being $600 per annum, taxes and assessments.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, one two-story and basement brick house, with lot 39.11 by 53.8, on East Eighty-seventh street, south side, 174.5 feet west of Third avenue; sold for $4,000 to George W. Stevens, attorney, who bought the property in the interest of the plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

The legal sale by R. V. Harnett, of property on West Forty-first street, west of Seventh avenue, was adjourned to the 25th inst., and a similar sale, by the same auctioneer, of two lots, on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, with two lots in rear, on One Hundred and Fifty-third street, west of Tenth avenue, to the 28th inst.

In the matter of the sale, by Hugh N. Camp, of a house and lot on West Twenty-third street, west of Seventh avenue, it was announced that the foreclosure proceedings had been settled, and the property was withdrawn. The same disposition, we are informed, was made of the sale noticed to take place at Far Rockaway, Long Island, in charge of Peter F. Meyer.

For next week an unusual number of sales are to be held, a full list of which will be given in these columns on Monday.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Two sales are announced for to-day, namely:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Owen, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 275 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 15 by 125, on Fifth avenue, west side, 55.5 feet south of Forty-ninth street.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, MAY 21.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 30th st., s. s., 222.6 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 18.9x98.9 .... $11,700

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

four-story brick factory and plot, West 21st st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th av., plot 75x98.9, lease dated Oct. 1, 1866, term 21 years, with two renewals, ground rent $600 per annum, taxes and assessments $15,500

By George H. Scott.

1 two-story and basement brick house and lot, East 87th st. s. s., 174.5 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 39.11x53.8 .... $4,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, May 20.

Murray st., s. s., indefinite, 25x75, leasehold; Mathilda Wiedersum and Maria R., wife of P. H. F. Wiedersum, to G. P. Brooke and J. H. Myer $25,500

New Chambers st., westerly corner of Rose st., runs n. w. along New Chambers st. 6.4 ft., thence s. 3.3 ft. to Rose st., thence e. 6.10 ft. to beginning; Executrix of A. Adolphus to Anna Wagner 225

Powell place, n. e. s., 63.4 ft. s. e. of Patrick Corbett's, 31.8x140, West Farms; Eliza Grady, widow, to J. Dyer 1,800

Water st., n. s., No. 584, 20.7 ft., thence n. 56.10 ft.; Executors of H. R. Remsen to P. Hayes 3,500

45th st., s. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d av., 12.6x100.4; Johanna, wife of L. Wiersch, to W. Marshall 6,000

45th st., s. s., 330 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5, leasehold; Eliza Woodruff, widow, to A. P. Woodruff 13,000

46th st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x100.5; J. O. Alston to G. W. Hubbard, Jr. 20,000

50th st., No. 322 East, s. s., 18.6x100.5; M. Murray to S. Moses 13,250

71st st., n. s., 248 ft. w. of Avenue B, 200x102.2; 72d st., s. s., 148 ft. w. of Avenue B, 100x102.2; 72d st., s. s., 348 ft. w. of Avenue B., 100x102.2; A. Levinger to Z. Stabb, ½ part 12,000

Madison av., n. e. corner of 93d st., 100.5x70; J. Buck, Referee, to J. C. Wandell 25,000

Madison av., e. s., part lot 6, map of Upper Morrisania, 75x200, to 3d av., x50x100x25x100; Ann F. A. Myrick to B. Archer and L. Hopkins 7,000

3d av., w. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 49th st., 20x60; W. Marshall to Johanna, wife of L. Wiersch 22,875

7th av., n. w. corner of 51st st., runs w. 161.9 ft. to Broadway, thence n. 40.5 ft., thence e. 163.7 ft. to 7th av., thence s. 40.5 ft.; Trustees of D. B. Fearing to A. C. & A. C., Jr., and G. L. Kingsland 70,250

7th av., s. w. corner of 52d st., runs w. 170.11 ft. to Broadway, thence s. 40.5 ft., thence e. 169.1 ft. to 7th av., thence n. 40.5 ft.; H. S. Fearing to F. Mayer 65,250

11th av., n. e. corner of 83d st., 100.2x100; 83d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., about 165x102; 11th av., n. w. corner of 83d st., 100.2x100; Heirs T. Hyatt to Georgiana M. Ward 85,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Barclay st., Nos. 104 and 106, n. e. corner West st.; ten years from Jan. 10, 1874, per year $5,000

53d st., No. 241 West; three years, per year 1,400

6th av., No. 820; four years, per year 3,000

8th av., No. 221; six years, per year 2,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE

contemplating going abroad or leaving town the coming season, and desirous of placing their property where it will be managed in the most satisfactory manner, can do so by leaving it with

CHARLES E. WHITE,
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We make a specialty of taking full charge and management of property in this City and Brooklyn, give particular and personal attention to collecting rents, paying taxes, insurance, assessments, &c., relieving owners of all trouble, annoyance, and anxiety in regard to the care of their property. Our references being some of the leading business gentlemen of this City, we shall be pleased to furnish them when requested.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—THE VERY VALUABLE brown-stone stores Nos. 104 and 106 Chambers st., situate on the south-west corner of Chamber and Church sts., are offered by the undersigned at private sale. The property is 50 feet front on Chambers, and 75 feet deep on Church st. The stores are five stories high above curb, with basement and sub-cellar, and cover the entire plot. The plot will be sold together, or the stores will be sold separately, to suit purchasers. This is the most valuable and desirable store property offered for sale for some time in the City of New-York. Terms, one-half cash. For particulars apply in person or by letter to the undersigned, JACOB WEART, Trustee, No 54 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

NO. 5 WEST 57TH ST., NORTH SIDE, 150 feet west of 5th av.—For sale, this new and elegant brown-stone house, built by Duggin & Crossman; size, 25 by 65 feet, with 35 feet extension. This is the best located house (with exception of the corners of 5th av.) on this wide and elegant street, and is one of the best planned and most convenient houses in New-York. Apply on premises, or No. 47 Park place.

COMBINATION COOKING AND HEATING RANGES. Also, laundry ranges that heat the rooms above. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st., New-York.

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Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

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Also, a large, fine house on West Chapel st., New-Haven, Conn., (formerly occupied by Benjamin Noyes, Esq.,) with barn and carriage-house; lot 425x150 feet; would sell very low or exchange for business property in New-York City; brokers effecting a sale allowed a commission.

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A GENTLEMAN OWNING A PIECE OF suburban property, unimproved, worth $30,000, near depot, forty minutes on N. J. C. R. R., wants a party with means and business ability to join him in improving the same, either by buying part or by loan. Liberal arrangements will be made with the right party. Agents need not answer. STABILITY, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD; two very desirable houses, thirteen rooms each; fifteen minutes by horse-cars from ferries; will be rented low to a good tenant. Inquire at GLOBE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 Broadway, or of J. H. HOPKINS, Ravenswood.

PRETTY SHORE FRONT VILLA—TEN rooms, modern conveniences, fine neighborhood; absolutely healthy; $8,000. Others for sale and rent. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR ANY RESPECTABLE business, (not liquor,) fifty or more lots, unincumbered, in a nearby flourishing village; Erie road. Address OWNER, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN HARTFORD, CONN.—A PLEASANT country seat, with a large stone mansion; 17 acres of land, with apple, pear, and forest trees; a lawn 800x200 feet, with a pond safe for children; the street line 900 feet, with hedge and elms. Address Post Office Box No. 235 or S. J. BERTOR, No. 240 Main st., Hartford; for photographic views, &c., call on Mr. PHILLIPS ABBOTT, care of C. F. BLAKE, No. 16 Murray st., New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

VALUABLE MARYLAND FARMS FOR SALE—Suitable for grazing or fruit; convenient to markets. Apply to D. J. BLACKISTON, Attorney at Law, Chestertown, Kent County, Md.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET LOW, the Central Hotel (about fifty rooms) and stables, with fixtures, and good-will of an established and profitable business. Apply to WALTER E. SMITH, Orange.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PERUMPTORY SALE by Trustees.

ESTATE OF JAMES BOORMAN.

75 Acres of Land on the Hudson River,

AT

SCARBOROUGH,

NEXT STATION SOUTH OF SING SING.

To be sold in plots for

BUILDING SITES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction,
On THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1875, at 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the undersigned Trustees,

SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND AT SCARBOROUGH, on the Hudson River, being a portion of the estate of James Boorman. The land has been divided into some sixteen plots, many of which comprise some of the finest building sites for the erection of suburban residences within thirty miles of the City of New-York, the views from several of them being unrivaled.

The plots fronting directly on the river have valuable WATER GRANTS, and one of them includes a wharf.

This property is directly opposite the Railroad Depot at Scarborough, and between the Hudson River and Broadway.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE.

Full particulars and lithographic maps can be obtained from Messrs. KNOX & MASON, Attorneys, No. 74 Broadway; ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; Mr. GEO. W. CARTWRIGHT, Civil Engineer, Sing Sing.

SIXTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

ADAM NORRIE,
JAMES BOORMAN JOHNSTON, } Trustees.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS FERRIER, bankrupt.—Assignee's notice of sale.—Take notice, that I, the assignee of the above bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 25th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described property, subject to the incumbrances thereon:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, distant three hundred and thirty-one feet eight inches easterly from the easterly side of the Fourth avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with the Fourth avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-third street sixteen feet eight inches; thence southerly and parallel with Fourth avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third street; and thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning, the easterly and westerly lines of the above-described premises running through party walls.

For further particulars as to incumbrances, or for other information, apply to the undersigned.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 6, 1875.

WILLIAM BARR, Assignee,
South-east corner Broadway and Forty-second street, New-York. My8-law3wS*

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of JACOB MILLER, deceased.

Houses and Lots on

2D AV., AVENUES C AND D, 3D, 32D, 45TH, AND 52D STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JACOB MILLER, DECEASED.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick house and lot, No. 633, between 34th and 35th sts.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 565 and 567, between 31st and 32d sts.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 544, 548, and 552, between 30th and 31st sts.

EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 243, between 2d and 3d avs.

EAST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—Five-story first-class double tenement-house and lot, No. 153, between 3d and Lexington avs.

AVENUE D.—Three-story brick house, No. 17, near 3d st.

THIRD STREET.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 324, near Avenue D.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—Four-story double tenement-house and lot, No. 607, near 11th av.

Also,

By order of the above Executors, and of the ADMINISTRATORS OF ISAAC SHAURMAN, DECEASED.

AVENUE C.—The three four-story stores and dwellings, with lease of lots, Nos. 46, 48, and 50 Avenue C, corner of 4th st.

Book-maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 21 Park row, and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.

Positive and peremptory sale, on
WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 3 o'clock, on the premises,
No. 90 Shipman st., Newark, N. J...

large double house and plot, 228x100x128x65, splendidly filled with very choice fruits, flowers, and shade trees, forming a delightful private home, or for

BEER GARDEN OR CONCERT PURPOSES

is not to be surpassed. Magnificent views, conservatory, &c., &c. Must be seen to be appreciated. Examine any time. It must be sold. Maps, &c., at offices or on premises.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION—

NO. 213 EAST 13TH ST.

BY E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.

At public auction, on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 26,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Under the direction of E. D. GALE, Esq., Referee,

The four-story English basement brown-stone house, with lot, No. 213 East 13th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Lot, 16.6x103.3.

COUDERT BROS., No. 49 Wall st., Pl'ff's Att'y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

PARTIALLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country to let for the Summer; fine new house containing thirteen rooms, with a piazza on two sides; large garden and plenty of fruit; beautifully located at Kingston, N. J., on an eminence overlooking Princeton and the surrounding country for miles; two hours from New-York, and four minutes from railroad station; parties renting can have the use of cows, horses, carriage, phaeton, poultry, &c.; perfectly healthy and no mosquitoes. Address OWNER, Kingston, N. J.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE EDWIN HOYT to rent at a low price; large modern house with all City conveniences; fully furnished; fine lawns running to the water; shade and fruit trees; four graperies and green-houses, and large garden, products of which go to tenant; a superior Summer and Winter home. For full particulars apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO RENT AT ORANGE VALLEY—TEN acres, with convenient residence, twelve rooms, perfect order; fine grove; garden planted; plenty apples, pears, cherries, figs, strawberries, raspberries, currants, asparagus, &c.; pure running spring water; six minutes by plank walk from station; rent $600. F. BEAMES, No. 183 Broadway, third story.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOUSE TO RENT NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE.—Modern house, with every convenience, completely furnished, containing eleven bedrooms; delightfully situated amid fine scenery; thirty acres; a large garden, with abundance of fruit and vegetables; good stabling; ice-house filled; very healthy locality; terms moderate. Apply to CHAS. H. COOK, No. 37 Maiden lane.

AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—A NEW AND neatly-furnished house to let for the Summer; eight sleeping-rooms, double parlors, large dining-room; every convenience; pleasantly situated on Church st. Inquire of WILLIAM H. TOWNSEND, No. 109 West 38th st., from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.

Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—A FINE COUNTRY residence of twelve acres of land on Shrewsbury River, three-quarters of a mile from Red Bank village; fourteen rooms; stable, barn, outbuildings, garden, bathing, boating, &c. Inquire of IRA O. MILLER, No. 76 Nassau st., or of Mrs. S. P. LEGGETT, Red Bank, N. J.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON (FOUR MONTHS)—A beautiful residence on the North River; elegantly furnished; one hour's time by railroad from New-York; three minutes' walk from depot; view and surroundings unsurpassed; a satisfactory applicant can make his own terms as to price. Address Box No. 466 Post Office, New-York City.

AT YONKERS.—FURNISHED RESIDENCE WITH several acres, for season; rare opportunity for real country enjoyment; pasture for cows, large apple orchard, horse, fowls, and boat; splendid Hudson River view from parlors. Address Box No. 460 Yonkers.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WILLIAM'S Bridge, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN A BEAUTIFUL situation and pure mountain air; garden attached; milch cow and stable, at Litchfield, Conn.; rent, $200 per month. Address Mrs. J. P. B., Box No. 114 Post Office, Litchfield, Conn.

TO RENT—FOR JULY AND AUGUST, A FURnished house centrally located; near New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot. Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 30 Pine st., New-York, offer some handsome, fully furnished residences, (mountain or ridge;) rent, season or year.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN ENGLISH LADY, RESIDING NEAR London, wishes to travel on the continent with a family or ladies; is acquainted with the different countries; speaks French, German, and Italian, and has musical and artistic accomplishments; the engagement must be suitable for a lady and one where she would be on equal terms with the party; a reasonable salary required. Address Box No. 138, Station A, New-York.

CHAMBER-MAID.—AN EXCEPTIONALLY TIDY young Protestant girl, with excellent reference, as chamber-maid and laundress or waitress; is quick, very obliging, and anxious to please; last employer can be seen; will go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL AS chamber-maid and seamstress or waitress; is very tidy; perfectly obliging and willing, and a girl to make herself generally useful; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young nice Swedish Protestant girl, with good references; is very willing and obliging; would go to the country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a reliable young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and operating; would care a grown child; is careful, sober, and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a Scotch Protestant as chamber-maid and seamstress or chamber-maid and assist with children; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 168 West 18th st., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class chamber-maid or waitress, or would assist with children; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 134 East 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A lady going to Europe, for a trustworthy servant who has lived with her two years; she can be seen on Friday and Saturday at the house of her employer, No. 151 East 44th st. Country preferred.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and assist with washing; three years' reference from last place. Call for two days at P. Noonen's, No. 316 East 31st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY, A PLACE IN a private family for a chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; has lived with her a long time. Call for two days at No. 103 East 62d st., at present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT girl, as first-class chamber-maid; would do fine washing; has good City references. Call at No. 208 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY a reliable young girl as chamber-maid and do fine sewing or washing; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS, OR both.—In a small private family. Call for two days at No. 249 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—By a young Protestant woman; best City reference. Call at No. 243 West 18th st., second floor, rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR as Companion and Nurse to an Elderly Lady.—By a young Protestant Irish girl; would prefer the country. Can be seen for three days, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, at No. 128 Lexington av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; VERY neat, tidy, well-recommended, and highly respectable woman; a thorough cook; meats, game, fish, fowls, &c.; makes excellent soups and pastries; a good bread and biscuit baker; willing and obliging; honest and sober; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN who is a thorough cook; has had three years' training in a Paris cooking school; makes all kinds of desserts, side dishes, &c.; would be willing to assist with washing; City or country; wants a steady place. Call at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is a good baker; has excellent recommendations; City or country; is agreeable and very neat. Can be seen until suited at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl, industrious and neat; is a good family cook; an excellent baker, and a good washer and ironer; City or country. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as first-class cook in a boarding-house, or will do laundry-work in the country; will go immediately. Can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family in the country; expert at soups, meats, desserts, cake, and bread; capable of taking full charge of her kitchen; excellent references. Address M. C., No. 1,238 Broadway.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TWO PROTestant sisters; are capable of doing any kind of house-work; chamber-maid and waitress, &c.; for City or country; have good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH woman, who is a competent cook in all branches for American families or foreign; for City or country; has very best of references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG SWEDISH WOman, Protestant; understands her business in every particular; is very competent, careful, and obliging; best of references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK AND BAKER.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, who is a thorough good cook in everything; for City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WIDOW, AGED 30, IN A private family, or housekeeper to a widower; has good reference for either. Call at No. 434 East 78th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR AS general House-work Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, reliable, and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE, SMART, TIDY Scotch girl as first-class cook and excellent laundress; willing to do washing; willing and obliging; five years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 161 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG ENGLISH woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands both French and English family cooking in all its branches; excellent references. Apply at No. 151 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT German woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking and marketing; best City references. Call at No. 106 Spring st., corner Mercer, side entrance.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK, second to none in this or any other city; her references of the highest character. Any family in need of such person may apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family going in the country for the Summer months; has the best City reference. Call at No. 50 East 41st st., near Madison av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS cook; will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to go with a family to the country. Call for two days at No. 300 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook in a private family; best references; understands French and English cooking. Call or address No. 464 3d av., in the fancy store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN CITY or country by a Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker. Apply at No. 144 East 15th st., near 3d av., second floor, front.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROFESSED COOK and a first-class laundress; wish to go together; both can be highly recommended. Can be seen after 11 o'clock at No. 35 East 35th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, and willing to assist with the washing; country preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 150 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, SMART, TIDY ENGlish woman, as first-class cook; also an excellent laundress; willing and obliging; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at 159 East 28th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work in the Country.—By a faithful, competent girl, with good reference. Call at No. 69 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS COOK, WITH her son. Call from 10 to 3, on Mrs. Turner No. 114 West 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—EXPERIENCED; WILL GO out by the day or week. Call or address, for three days, at No. 220 East 27th st., third flat.

FOR EUROPE.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY desiring to complete her studies in Europe, would like to lessen her traveling expenses by going as ladies' maid or attendant upon an invalid or children, either for the voyage or as far as Switzerland, if she can arrive there before October. Communications sent to I. DAVIS, No. 258 Broadway, Room No. 10, will receive immediate attention.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL with four years' reference; a good cook, washer, and ironer; would like general work in a private family; gets on well with children; is tidy in her person and work; understands milk; City or country for a steady place. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl for general house-work; for City or country; has good City reference; is an excellent laundress and chamber-maid also. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT NORWEgian girl; is a plain cook, washer, and ironer; a neat industrious girl; very obliging; prefers the City. Can be seen at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-KEEPER, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY, well educated, speaking English, and an experienced house-keeper, a position in a gentleman's family to take care of home and children's education; highest references. Call or address Mme. P., No. 187 West Baltic st., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN AS HOUSEkeeper for a Summer hotel; thoroughly capable and competent; best City reference. Call all the week at No. 59 West 49th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman (American) who can furnish the best references; private family preferred. Call or address No. 475 4th av., corner 32d st., top bell.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—AS SEAMSTRESS AND lady's maid; understands hairdressing or would take care of grown children; good reference can be given. Call or address No. 144 Madison av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as lady's maid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; can cut, and fit, and operate; good reference. Address No. 51 East 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; on the Hudson preferred; excellent reference from last employer. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business; of a reliable character; she is a desirable person in a first-class family. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; several years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 West 16th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl in a private family as first-class laundress; understands her business; the Hudson preferred; excellent references from last employer. Call at No. 168 West 18th st., in store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN as a very superior laundress; gives the very best testimonials for workmanship, and a good character; speaks good English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORWEGIAN YOUNG WOMan, two years in her last place; can give the best City references for competency and character; is strong, able, and a beautiful worker. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Call at No. 217 West 18th st., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS laundress; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 673 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SMART, TIDY, COMPETENT girl, as first class laundress, thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; eight years' best City reference. Apply at 161 East 28th st.

MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAID for a middle-aged lady or an invalid; understands taking care of such, and traveling; speaks French perfectly; has excellent City references; will assist with chamber-work or plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

MAID.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A PLACE FOR her French maid with some family going abroad. Apply at present employer's, No. 7 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, care of children, seamstress, &c.; can teach them; City or country; has best of reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE and plain sewer; seen and highly recommended at her present employer's. Call or address Nurse, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG ENGLISH girl as nurse and seamstress; has three years' reference from last place, and can do finest of sewing by hand or machine; can take care of infant or growing children, with whom she is fond and kind. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS EXperienced nurse to an infant or growing children, and plain sewing, or will assist with chamber-work; four years' reference. Call or address present employer's, No. 62 West 35th st.

NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE TO engage with a family going to California; would take charge of children or wait on a lady; best of City reference. Call for a week at No. 409 East 15th st., near 1st av., second floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH WOMAN to take charge of an invalid lady, intending to travel in Europe during the Summer; excellent recommendations furnished. Apply at her present employer's, No. 286 Lexington av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse; American; is now disengaged and can be engaged immediately; is kind and attentive to her charges; first-class references. Call or address Nurse, No. 316 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A MONTHLY NURSE OF EXPERIence, and having the highest references from ladies and doctors; wishes to make a few engagements. Can be seen for two days at 301 West 41st st., third bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at 97 St. Mark's place, second floor, near 1st av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take the entire charge of an infant; no objection to travel; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 411 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE entire charge of an infant from birth, or bring it up on a bottle if required; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 676 2d av.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A Welsh Protestant young girl as nurse and assist with chamber work, or will do plain sewing. Apply at No. 25 West 15th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse and to do sewing; will be highly recommended by last employer. Call at 315 East 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, in a private family, as seamstress and care grown children, or light chamber-work; understands all kinds of sewing and dress-making and Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to the country; best City references. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock at No. 241 West 34th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS seamstress; can cut and make children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist in house-work. Address M. M. H., Seamstress, No. 155 East 36th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—CAN cut and fit and trim neatly; also, all kinds of family sewing; can operate on different machines; would assist in light work or wait on a lady. Call for two days at No. 323 East 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MOST COMPETENT SEAMstress, engagements by the day in respectable families; is an excellent sewer; no machine. Call at No. 327 East 16th st.

USEFUL GIRL.—ABOUT TWENTY; FOR CITY or country, to be generally useful; understands house-work or care of children, sewing, waiting, &c.; wages not so much an object; is a bright, tidy, pleasant girl; good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Swedish girls; one as waitress; the other as chamber-maid; the very best of references as to character and competency; speak English; first-class servants. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS FIRST-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, and makes all kinds of salads; has unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 155 East 37th st.

WAITRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS FIRST-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver and makes all kinds of salads; unquestionable City reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 58 West 15th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress or parlor-maid in a private family; best City reference; country preferred for Summer. Call or address A. M., No. 246 3d av., near 20th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS and assist with chamber-work; good City reference; willing to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 50 East 41st st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—A lady desires to find a situation in the City for a competent and trustworthy waitress and chamber-maid. Address No. 117 East 36th st.

MALES.

BOOK-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN as book-keeper, (single entry,) or any light employment; references given. Address J. L., 405 8th av.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT BUTler; first class and highly recommended for his honesty, sobriety, neatness, and efficiency, as attested by his references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—FOR MY MAN, WHO HAS SERVED me faithfully two years, and bears the highest testimonials from previous employers; am parting with him on account of going to Europe; shall feel happy if he gets as good a place as he deserves. Address A. B., No. 50 West 10th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant; one child nine years old; understands the business in every particular; can milk; is willing to be useful in every way; City or country; excellent City references. Address W. W., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; can be had by applying to a gentleman whom he has served several years. Call on A. R. Matthews, Madison Square House, corner 21st st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROughly experienced man with the very best references from last place. Address A. H., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the business; willing and obliging; no objection to assist in garden if required; good reference. Address M., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; lived four years in his last situation; has first-class City reference from the same employer. Call or address P. L., No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY, Protestant; has nine years' reference from present employer. Call or address 311 4th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN FROM BALtimore, as first-class coachman; best City reference can be given. Call or address No. 107 West 39th st.

COACHMAN—GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE; single; strictly sober; of good habits; does all kinds of gardening, drive, milk, and generally useful; wages moderate. Can be seen, with references, at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH COACHman, who understands his business thoroughly; has first-class testimonials as to character and capability; single and Protestant; City references. Call on or address Coachman, No. 124 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the business; willing and obliging; no objection to assist in garden, if required; can milk; good reference. Address M., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 114 West 50th st. A. E.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; SINGLE; has fifteen years' experience at the business; four years' unexceptionable City reference from last place; no objection to City or country. Address Coachman, Box 324, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; (English;) one who thoroughly understands his business; in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; seven years' City reference; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address for two days P. C., Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; can give seven years' best City reference. Call or address, for two days, H. S., No. 148 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Address A. B., No. 483 Broadway, or Box No. 1,781 Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO IS thoroughly competent; fifteen years' reference; is willing and obliging. Address M. W., 750 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; HAS the best references; can refer to his present employer. Call or address P. D., No. 22 West 25th st.

COLORED COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT man; City reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, NO incumbrance; understands plain gardening; can take care of and drive horses; would prefer a cottage; good reference. Address F. T., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FARMER, &c.—BY A MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE charge of a farm, or as coachman; the wife understands household; the man thoroughly understands farming and the care of horses. Apply at No. 342 East 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs., in grocery store.

PORTER.—BY AN ACTIVE, TRUSTY MAN; CAN make himself useful in various ways; as assistant salesman, or as collector; can give the best of City reference; salary very low. Address J. L. S., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG man, aged twenty-five, to travel with a family, lady, or gentleman; speaks English, French, German; knows Europe and the United States well. Address C. S., No. 313 East 12th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH THE VERY BEST City reference, as a first-class waiter; is a willing, sober, and industrious man; speaks English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER, &c.—COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN and wife; man as waiter or coachman; woman as cook, or cook, washer, and ironer; with excellent references from last employer. Can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family in the country for the Summer; thoroughly understands his business; excellent City references. Call or address No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; A thorough, competent man. For particulars call on Whitehouse & Co., bankers, No. 25 Broad st.; City or country. James, No. 165 West 25th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, as waiter in a private family; would go to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 612 5th av.

HELP WANTED.

MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT CHILDREN, can find a very desirable and pleasant home in the country, within forty minutes of 42d st. depot, on the N. Y., N. H. and H. Railroad. For particulars, address Box No. 80, Mount Vernon Post Office, N. Y.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND TO ASSIST IN THE washing; a short distance in the country. Call Saturday and Monday at No. 123 West 21st st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress with good City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 18 East 36th st.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, A MEDIUM SIZE SINgle man, English preferred, who can bring good references as to honesty, sobriety, and capacity. Answer to Box No. 4,675 Post Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. E. Simmons, No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of November, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.

DOLLY H. SMITH, } Executrix and Execu-
JOSEPH M. WARD, } tors of James Smith,
J. E. SIMMONS, } deceased.

my22-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JORDAN MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Hoes, Counselor at Law, room No. 17, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next. Dated New-York, the sixth day of May, 1875.

MYNDERT VAN BUREN, Executor.
my8-law6mS* RUTH ANN WALLACE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. F. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Platt & Gerard, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twenty fourth day of February, 1875.

JAMES W. GERARD, }
JAMES THOMSON, } Executors.
f27-law6mS JAMES N. PLATT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA D. K. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.

THEODORE GENTIL,
Administrator with the will annexed.
By ADRIAN ISELIN,
f20-law6mS. his attorney in fact.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA AUGUSTA GENTIL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.

THEODORE GENTIL, Executor.
By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.
f20-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILE JOUANIQUE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of January, 1875.

CHARLES COUDERT, JR., Administrator.
jan30-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.

BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator,
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix,
d12-law6mSa* of said deceased.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF KANE, SPRINGDALE & CO., dated Feb. 18, 1875, at four months, drawn to their own order for ($5,000) five thousand dollars, and payable at the National Park Bank. All parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM, Room No. 67 Drexel Building.

LOST—FROM J. R. TERRY'S STORE, NO. 865 Broadway, A DOG; a liberal reward will be paid for the return of a white Scotch terrier dog, with a wart on his left shoulder; answers to the name of Billy.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 12,821, ISSUED BY Metropolitan Savings Bank, New-York, (formerly Mariners' Savings Institution,) and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return the same to the bank, Nos. 1 and 3 3d av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Services SUNDAY, May 23:

BIBLE CLASS for young men only, conducted by the Secretary, at 5 o'clock, in the Reading Room.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING at 6:30 o'clock in Lecture Room.

SERVICE OF SONG—Congregational Singing, led by cornet and organ, at 7:30 o'clock.

ADDRESS, at 8 o'clock, to young men, by Rev. RODERIC TERRY, of Irvington.

Young men's meetings Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the Reading Room, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock in the Parlors.

DAILY UNION PRAYER-MEETING in the Lecture Room at 4 P. M.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS.—OSCAR HUGO, IN THE morning, in West 30th st., at Eighth Avenue M. E. Church; afternoon in First Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 12th st., near 6th av.; evening in West 16th st. (below Eighth Avenue) Baptist Church. Mr. Hugo's Sunday services in Cooper Institute commence May 30. Tickets to these services can be had at the office of Cooper Institute; and to enable Mr. Hugo to meet the heavy expenses, the recipient of tickets is requested to give voluntary offering.

A SERVICE WILL BE HELD IN THE INterest of the Church German Society, at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st., near 7th av., on Trinity Sunday evening, May 23, 1875, at 7:30. A sermon will be preached by the Chaplain of the Society on "The Responsibilities of the Church for work among the Germans."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st., Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday, May 23, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock; Rev. John Chadwick will preach in the evening at 7:45; Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Seats all free in the evening; the public are cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; the next sermon in the course upon Science and Religion in the morning. Subject: "Does the Natural Evolution of the Religious Ideas Empty Their Value?"

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor, will preach, morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. Morning subject: "Christ in you the hope of Glory." Evening, "What shall I do with Jesus?" Young people's meeting, evening, 6:30.

A DISCOURSE ON "THE HUGUENOTS, or The Evils of Religious Persecution and Political Ecclesiasticism," will, by special request, be delivered by Rev. Charles E. Lord, D. D., in the Harvard Rooms, Reservoir square, Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The public invited.

AT SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Dr. Crook. Morning subject—"The Goodness of God to His People." Evening—"The Influence of Companionship on the Character and Destiny of Life." Sunday-school at 9 and 2.

AT ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th av. and 22d st.—Rev. Dr. Chapman will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: "Is There a Good Time Coming for the World?"

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. Johns, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Come and hear him. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

AT CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., BEtween 13th and 14th sts.—The Pastor, Rev. C. S. Harrower, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. A welcome to all.

CITY MISSION CHAPELS.—PREACHING every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock, as follows:

De Witt Chapel, No. 135 Greenwich st., by Rev. George Hatt, Pastor.

Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth st., by Rev. John P. Eetker, Pastor.

Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia st., by Rev. Joseph H. Brantley, Pastor.

Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, by Rev. Henry W. Cleaveland.

Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d st., by Rev. A. F. Schauffler, Pastor.

Seats free. Come and welcome.

New-York City Mission and Tract Society Office, No. 50 Bible House.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,

57th st., near 8th av.,

JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.

SUNDAY MORNING AT 11.

"Becoming Conscious of Immortality."

EVENING, AT 7:45,

"A Reason for Our Hope."

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERIAN,) corner Park av. and 35th st., Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Prof. W. G. T. Shedd will preach on Sunday; services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. After Sunday, 23d inst.; this church will be closed for repairs, &c.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. D. C. Eddy, D. D., of Boston, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, Madison av. and 89th st., Rev. Francis H. Stubbs.—Services and sermon at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:45. Daily Services at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Divine services, morning at 10:30, afternoon at 4. The Rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. William R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"Moral Reasoning; or, The Logic of Life."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach Sunday, both morning and evening. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Afternoon sermon by Rev. Dr. Weston.

COLLEGIATE R. D. CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 48th st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Ludlow, at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. W. H. Russell, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Prayer Circle Wednesday, 7:45 P. M. Welcome to all. Seats free.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. J. B. Atchinson, of Detroit, will preach in the morning; the Pastor, Rev. M. S. Terry, in the evening.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st.—Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening, services commencing at 10:30 and 7:45 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Friends and strangers, alike, cordially welcomed.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector.—Trinity Sunday: Holy communion, 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 10:30 A. M.; children's service, 3:30 P. M.; evening prayer and sermon, by Rev. G. F. Seigmund, 7:30 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Children's church at 3 o'clock P. M. All cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION.—"SITE OF OLD Brewery," No. 61 Park st.—Preaching, 10:30 by Rev. Mr. Shipman, Harlem; 7:30 P. M., general prayer meeting; Sunday-school, 2:30 P. M. Visitors always welcomed. C. S. Brown, Superintendent.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach, morning 10:30, afternoon 4. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st.—Services every Sabbath at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by a choir of children. The public are invited.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE Wanderers. No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York.—The fourteenth anniversary of this Mission will be celebrated on Tuesday evening, May 25, in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, N. Y. Addresses by Rev. George Reed, of Brooklyn, Hon. Clinton B. Fisk, of New-York City, and others. Singing by the Mission children. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Exercises commence at 7:45. Tickets at the door, 50 cents.

WILLIAM D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. D. Fulton, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning at 10:30. Subject—"The Mistakes of Peter Types of the Mistakes of Romanism." And in the evening at 7:45 P. M. Subject—"Experience in the Development of Character." Baptism at the close of evening service.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner 125th st., and 2d av., Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 7:45 o'clock P. M.; Sabbath-school at 3 o'clock P. M.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Scott, on Sabbath morning at 10:30, and afternoon at 3:30. All are cordially invited to attend.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Rev. C. F. Hull, of Northville, Fulton County, N. Y., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th st.—Rev. H. D. Ganse, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning subject—"Speak; Thy servant heareth." I. Samuel, iii., 10.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church.—The Pastor, Rev. W. J. Tucker, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariner's Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M., Sunday, by Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 7:45 P. M. by the Associate Pastor, Rev. Benjamin F. Millard. Also, at No. 278 Water st., at 3 P. M., by Associate Pastor.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Services, 10:30 and 7:45. Preaching by Rev. Dr. Clapp. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7 o'clock.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, 6th av. and 23d st., on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Faithfulness of God."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, will preach. Morning subject: "The Repentant Thief." Evening subject: "The Alternative—Fidelity to God or a Lion's Den." Strangers are cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

OLD FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Division st.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. J. B. Merwin, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Sabbath-school, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Come.

REVIVAL SERVICES AT SEVENTEENTH Street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching on Sunday by Rev. J. H. Lightbourn. Subjects—10:30 A. M., "The Bruised Reeds;" 7:45 P. M., "The Judgment of the Great Day." Prayer-meeting after evening sermon, in charge of Samuel Halsted, Esq. Seats free.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 29th st.—The Pastor, Rev. N. W. Conkling, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Sunday evening services are a series of discourses on prominent points named in "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress."

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half-hour prayer-meeting in lecture-room at close of evening service.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Allen Street M. E. Church, (between Delancey and Rivington sts.,) will preach at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Representative Temptations." And at 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The Bridegroom and Bride." Seats free.

REV. MR. McFARLAND, LATELY FROM Ireland, will preach to-morrow in the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 48th st., between 8th and 9th avs., at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. S. WILLIS, PASTOR, WILL preach in Seventh Street M. E. Church.—Morning, 10:30, topic—"Heroism." Evening, 7:30, topic—"Power of Sympathy." Seats free. Come and welcome.

REV. W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., WILL preach on Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock in the chapel of the Amity Baptist Church, on Fifty-fourth st., a short distance west of 8th av.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Wm. Wyatt, at 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av. All welcome.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free to all.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL preach in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., near Broadway, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening subject: "The Christian Mother." All are welcome.

REV. RODERIC TERRY, OF IRVINGTON, will preach to young men Sunday evening, May 23, at 8 o'clock, in Association Hall.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector. Services: Celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer at 9; litany and celebration (choral,) 10:30; children's, 3 P. M.; evening prayer (choral,) 7:30, with sermon in the course on "The Worship of the Church in its Internal Structure and External Aspect." Strangers invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INstitute, Room No. 24.—Preaching Sunday by Elder W. S. Campbell, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Morning subject—"The Restoration of the Kingdom to Christ." Afternoon subject—"The Present Aspects of Prophetic Fulfillment, Showing Christ's Coming at the Door."

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 16th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—There will be an extra service (full choral) with sermon, at this church on Wednesday Evening next, May 26, at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcomed and provided with seats.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th st., east of 6th av.—Rev. I. W. Cochran, of Mendham, N. J., will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. S. M. Hamilton at 4 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George P. Draper, D. D., Rector. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Children's singing-school at 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.

Pastor,

Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE.

At 10:30 A. M.:

"LYING, ITS CAUSES AND ITS CONSEQUENCES."

At 7:45 P. M.:

"THE FUTURE LIFE."

Young men and strangers cordially invited.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. Thomas Lodge, Pastor. Preaching in the morning at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. Dr. Crawford, in the evening at 7:45 P. M. by Rev. W. P. Abbott. Sunday-school at 9 and 2. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. All are invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Church—Rev. Isaac Riley, Pastor.—To-morrow, 2d inst., Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D., will preach in this church at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for the evening, "The Witch of Endor."

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE UNION OF NEW-YORK.—Anniversary at Association Hall, 4th av. and 23d st., Monday, May 24, at 8 P. M. Hon. William E. Dodge will preside. A report of the year's work will be read by the Secretary, Mrs. W. K. McCrea, and addresses given by Rev. William H. Boole, Mrs. Helen E. Brown, and others.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner West 11th st. and University place.—W. T. Egbert, Rector. Trinity Sunday—Morning prayer, holy communion, and sermon, 10:30. Evening prayer and sermon by Rev. E. F. Remington.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. George D. Mathews will preach to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 7:45 o'clock P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38th st.—The Bishop of the Diocese will administer confirmation and Priest's ordination in Zion Church, on Trinity Sunday, May 23. Services to begin at 10:30 A. M. Morning prayer will be said at 9:30 A. M. Evening service at 4 P. M.

AT NO. 62 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, ROOM No. 4.—Granite monuments of any design cut from the best Quincy granite; cemetery lots inclosed with granite posts, chains, &c.; satisfaction guaranteed. Estimates and plans for the same furnished.

L. C. HILDRETH.

REMOVALS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1823.

REMOVAL.

VANDERLIP & TAYLOR,

Formerly A. RANKIN & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 1,151 BROADWAY, NEAR 27TH ST.

Hosiery and Men's Furnishing Goods,

Dress Shirts, &c., &c.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of *The Scalpel*, has removed his private hospital to Madison av., one square from Central Park. Spacious single and communicating apartments for nurses and every comfort are provided. SPECIALTY—Diseases of the bladder, (stone removed by lithotrity, (stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, and the more obscure diseases of the abdominal organs. Hours for consultation from 8 to 10; 2 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings, at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 29 5th av.

BATHS.

VERGNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, 12 East 16th st., between Union square and 5th av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD WIGHT and PHILIP TILLINGHAST, Jr., bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 10th May, 1875.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of May, A. D., 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDMUND UNKART and JACOB H. HENSCHEN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, or for their use, or for the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 14th day of June, A. D., 1875, at twelve o'clock, M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THE MOORE CAR-WHEEL COMPANY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of an order made in the above stated matter, bearing date on the twenty-third day of April, A. D., 1875, we will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth of May, A. D., 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the works of The Moore Car-wheel Company, corner of Greene and Pearl streets, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, all the assets of the said The Moore Car-wheel Company still undisposed of, including the good will of the business, the tools and machinery, the stock on hand, the choses in action, and all other assets of said bankrupts.—Dated May 7, 1875.

FREDERICK WOOD,
JOSIAH F. BAILEY,
ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SALE OF

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

UNDER DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. REQUIRING PROOF OF BONDS OF AND CLAIMS AGAINST SAID RAILROAD.

Whereas, in a certain action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke, Charlemagne Tower, J. Fraley Smith, Theodore Hosmer, William S. Lane, and William A. Griswold are co-plaintiffs, (together with Charles D. Drake, John R. Wheat and Ellen Meline, who have been admitted as co-plaintiffs therein,) and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, the said court did make and enter a certain decree therein on the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

And, whereas, said Court did by said decree, order, adjudge and decree, that the property of the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company," as described in said decree and in the mortgage or deed of trust (for the foreclosure of which this suit is brought) with all accessions thereto at the time of the sale thereof (except the lands and land-grants which are in said decree specially provided for,) be sold as one entire parcel as an *entirety*, under the direction of Oliver Fiske and Kenneth G. White, Esqs., as Master Commissioners, at public auction, in front of the Custom House, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the first Monday of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in accordance with certain instructions contained in said decree.

And whereas said court did further order, adjudge, and decree that the lands and land-grants conveyed in said mortgage or deed of trust should be sold at public sale, to the highest bidders, at places within the States and Territories in which they shall be situate, under certain conditions and directions named in said decree, under the direction of the said Master Commissioners.

And whereas said court did, by the said decree, further order, adjudge, and decree as follows, viz.:

That the proceeds which may be made to arise from the sale of the said mortgaged premises, and which have arisen or shall arise in the hands of the Receiver, from the prosecution of the business of said company in the operation of its road, or which have arisen or may arise from any other source whatever from said property, are in law and equity held and bound and liable to be applied in the order following:

First—To the payment of the necessary expenses incidental to the execution and due preservation of the trust created in behalf of the said Jay Cooke and the said John Edgar Thompson and their successors, of which they were or are Trustees, including a reasonable compensation for their own services; all legal costs and compensation to the solicitors and counsel of the complainants for their professional services in this cause, and reasonable compensation to such solicitors and attorneys as such Receiver may have properly employed in any matter connected with the discharge of his duties as such Receiver, and a reasonable compensation to said Receiver for his own services; to pay all legal and necessary expenses heretofore properly and lawfully incurred under authority of any court in relation to said property now remaining unpaid, and all other attorneys or counsel fees for any of the parties in this suit in his discretion.

Second—To the payment of all balances due for services rendered or for labor performed, or materials and supplies furnished to said company in the prosecution of its business at any time within twelve months next preceding the date of entering this order, and for balances which may be due to connecting or other roads.

Third—To the payment of all legal taxes assessed or to be assessed against said company, remaining unpaid and to accrue.

Fourth—To the payment of balances due for the right of way or other necessary grounds for the use of said company, with power to said receiver, subject to confirmation by this court, in cases where the amount due for such right of way or other necessary grounds has not been ascertained heretofore, to compromise and settle the same.

Fifth—To the payment of all sums due for moneys borrowed to pay interest upon the mortgage debt, or to pay for labor and materials, for the repayment of which any former or present officers of the company, or any other person at his or their instance, is surety.

Sixth—To the payment of all sums advanced or loaned for like objects, by any former or present Director of the company, and which have, in good faith, been so applied.

Seventh—To the payment of all liabilities of persons who have, at the instance of said company, or any of the officers and Directors thereof, become sureties for said company in the prosecution of the defense of suits, whether upon appeal bonds, second trial bonds, replevin bonds, injunction bonds, error bonds, or other obligations or undertaking the object of which was to protect the property of the company against claims asserted by third persons to the injury or prejudice of the company or others, as creditors thereof.

Eighth—To the payment of such of the first mortgage bonds as may be reported by the Master in this cause to have been bona fide issued and may be outstanding and unpaid, and the interest warrants and coupons due and owing, as aforesaid, upon such bonds as may have been bona fide issued, and to the payment of whatever balance may be found to be due on the coupons or interest warrants of the said bonds which fell due prior to the said 1st January, 1874, when the general default on the interest warrants or coupons of said bonds took place as hereinbefore mentioned.

Ninth—The residue thereof, if any, shall be subject to such order and priority in distribution as this court shall hereafter establish and decree for that purpose.

And to the end that the proceeds arising from the sales of the mortgaged premises and any balances being in the Receiver's hands at the time of such sales or thereafter, or which have arisen or may arise from any other source whatever from said property, should be properly distributed, and the provisions in reference to such distribution above recited should be fully carried out, according to the intent thereof, it is by the court ordered that Kenneth G. White, Esq., be appointed a Master Commissioner to hear and report to this court, with all convenient speed, in detail and systematically, all the amounts necessary and proper to be paid out of said moneys, and mentioned or included in sections marked above first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth. And it is further ordered, that the said Master shall give at least thirty days' notice, by advertisement in newspapers published in the places heretofore named, of the time and place when and where he will attend to take proof of the claims.

Now, this is to notify, direct, and advertise to all parties having claims specified or embraced in said order of reference, and all bona fide holders of bonds such as are named therein, and all parties in any way interested in the matters of such reference, to appear in person or by properly-authorized attorney before me, the said Master Commissioner, at the United States Court and Post Office Building, in the City of New-York, on any days between the first and fifteenth days of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, both inclusive, (Sundays and the fourth day of July excepted,) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., to make proper and satisfactory proof of such claim and bonds, in order that such claims may be heard by and reported to the court by the Master Commissioner.

KENNETH G. WHITE,
Special Master Commissioner.

FRED'K A. LANE,
Solicitor and of Counsel for Complainants.

From Evening Mail.

$160,000

MADE IN TWO MONTHS.

A WALL STREET OPERATION.—THE BANKING-HOUSE OF ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., NO. 12 WALL ST., WHO DEAL IN STOCK PRIVILEGES, HAVE PAID THIS ENORMOUS SUM TO THEIR CUSTOMERS DURING THIS SHORT SPACE OF TIME, SOME PERSONS HAVE MADE AS HIGH AS $6,000 FROM ONLY $100 ORIGINALLY INVESTED, AND MANY HAVE MADE $1,000 AND OVER FROM ONLY $50. THEY PAID IN A SINGLE DAY OVER $10,000, FOR WHICH only $3,000 was received, or $37,000 net profit to various people. They employ continuously from twelve to fifteen competent bookkeepers and assistants. With this strong force they are often compelled to remain at their work until midnight. This energetic firm well deserves the credit of being the leading house in their branch of business, and it is most wonderful to acknowledge that they have established this business in the short space of five years.

They have customers who reside in nearly every State of the Union, the Dominion of Canada; from the Island of Cuba they receive orders from persons who are continually dealing in stocks. Their business has become so extensive that two experienced correspondents are employed to attend to their advertising accounts. Their cards may be read in every first-class newspaper published in the United States. To this they attribute a portion of their success. We advise those desiring to place their business with a firm possessing the very highest record for uprightness, and who conduct their business upon honest principles, to deal with this house.

They also issue a weekly report of the condition of affairs in Wall st., which they are glad to mail free, for one year, to any one who desires and contemplates speculating.

Send for it.

New-York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

The banking-house of Alexander Frothingham & Co., No. 12 Wall st., has in its employ twelve bookkeepers and assistants. There are other stock privilege firms who employ from three to six men. This firm have established their entire business during the last five years.

Boston *Daily News* says:

Messrs. Alexander Frothingham & Co. will furnish to those desiring to invest in Wall st., explanatory circulars, containing detailed statements and quotations and many "points" of great value to the uninitiated. Their office is at No. 12 Wall st., New-York City.

New-York *Graphic* says:

This old established house offers facilities for speculating with an investment of money ranging from $50 to any amount, and gives small investors the same advantage as those who invest thousands of dollars. During the last month investments of $100 on many stocks have returned profits from $500 to $2 500. This seems marvelous to those unaccustomed to Wall st. operations, nevertheless it is true, as substantiated by the fluctuation of prices at the Stock Exchange.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL meeting of stockholders of the NEW-YORK AND CANADA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 71 Broadway, in this City, on TUESDAY, June 15, at 1 o'clock P. M. JAMES C. HARTT, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1875.

FINANCIAL.

In the Circuit Court of the United States. Southern District of New-York.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SALE OF

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,

UNDER DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Whereas, in a certain action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke, Charlemagne Tower, J. Fraley Smith, Theodore Hosmer, William S. Lane, and William A. Griswold are complainants, (together with Charles D. Drake, John R. Wheaton, and Ellen Meline, who have been admitted as complainants therein,) and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, the said court did make and enter a certain decree on the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. And, whereas, by said decree the court did order, adjudge, and decree that all the right, title, interest, claim, estate or demand whatsoever, which the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" has, or may at any time hereafter acquire or become in any way entitled to, of, in, and to all the lands and sections of lands situate, lying, and being on either side of the railroad of said company, and the branch thereof, as the same may be finally located and constructed in accordance with the said acts of Congress and the supplements thereto, in or through the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Oregon, and the United States Territories of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, making in the aggregate about sixty millions of acres of land, more or less, and also all the right of way and railroad and branches thereof authorized by the said act of Congress and the acts and resolutions supplementary thereto, constructed and to be constructed, under the said act in the said States and Territories, and all engines, cars, and rolling stock which the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" may have at any time placed upon the said railroad for the use and operation thereof, together with all the rights, liberties, franchises, including the franchise to be a corporation, and property of every description, to the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company," belonging or in anywise appertaining to the said railroad under or by virtue of the said acts and resolutions of the Congress of the United States, with all accessions thereto at the time of the sale thereof (except the lands and land grants which are therein specially provided for) be sold in one entire parcel, as an *entirety*, under direction of Oliver Fiske and Kenneth G. White, Esqs., as Master Commissioners, at public auction, in front of the Custom House in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the first Monday of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and that upon confirmation of such sale by the court, and receiving the purchase money therefor, the said Masters shall convey the same by good and sufficient conveyances to the purchaser or purchasers, and such sale and conveyance so made shall convey all the right, title, estate, interest, and property of the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company," in and to the said railroad, premises, franchises, and property above mentioned and described to the said purchaser or purchasers, in fee simple forever, and shall be a perpetual bar, both in law and equity against the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" and its successors and assigns, and against all and every person claiming or to claim the said premises or any part thereof under them forever, and against each and every the defendants in this action; and the said defendants shall be forever foreclosed from all equity of redemption in said premises and every part of the same.

And that at the sale of the property of said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" of its railroad, equipments, appurtenances, the said Jay Cooke and Charlemange Tower, their successors, or successor in said trust, *as Trustees*, may bid for and purchase, or cause to be bid for and purchased, the property so sold, in behalf of all the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage or deed of trust, and then outstanding in the proportion of the respective interests of such bondholders.

And, whereas, by the said decree, the court did order, adjudge, and decree that at the time of said sale of railroad and equipments, as aforesaid, the purchaser or purchasers shall pay to said Masters the sum of at least one hundred thousand dollars in cash as part payment, to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale; and within sixty days thereafter or on final confirmation of said sale by this court, and at the delivery of the deeds therefor, the balance in cash; provided however, that in the payment of such balance, first mortgage bonds, which may have been sanctioned by the court, may be taken as cash, each bond in such case to be taken only for such an amount as would equal the dividend to which it would be finally entitled under the said decree.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the said decree we, the undersigned, the Master Commissioners as aforesaid, will sell at public auction, in front of the Custom-house, in the City of New-York, on the first Monday of August, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the above described property, (except the lands and land grants which are in said decree specially provided for,) in one parcel as an *entirety* under the terms and conditions of sale as above prescribed by said decree.

OLIVER FISKE,
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioners.

FRED'K A. LANE,
Solicitor and of Counsel for Complainants.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein the following described Bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of July, 1875, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The Bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

113	1805	3522	5400	6572
133	1838	3550	5485	6838
197	1848	3766	5517	6846
210	1868	3835	5569	6862
251	1875	3973	5580	6883
264	2113	4028	5581	6893
295	2114	4116	5599	7009
296	2152	4225	5602	7049
491	2168	4269	5649	7239
500	2183	4320	5715	7274
535	2194	4349	5722	7312
638	2205	4373	5753	7382
678	2208	4380	5760	7405
705	2288	4507	5789	7483
707	2291	4518	5997	7495
725	2294	4534	6155	7554
747	2697	4632	6172	7591
763	2714	4749	6177	7679
795	2726	4755	6202	7950
931	2778	4914	6207	8332
1100	2825	4966	6217	8492
1142	2831	4971	6303	8493
1203	2850	5144	6306	8494
1302	2899	5150	6309	8510
1334	3209	5153	6315	8701
1577	3210	5196	6386	8740
1622	3230	5236	6398	8757
1633	3297	5267	6534	8877
1693	3446	5314	6536	8904
1801	3506	5323	6555	8968

In all cases where the Bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The Company are now prepared to pay any or all of said Bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest to date of payment.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, May 13, 1875.

Sealed proposals, indorsed as such, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, 25th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Seven per Cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

$750,000 Assessment and Sewer Bonds (registered) redeemable three years from date.

$125,000 Permanent Water Loan Bonds, (coupon or registered,) redeemable in 1906 and 1912.

Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest.

The right is reserved to reject bids considered not for the advantage of the City.

S. S. POWELL, Controller.

INDIANA BONDS FOR SALE.

We will receive bids for the following securities:

$200,000 MARION COUNTY BONDS, June 1, 1875, ten years, seven per cent. (annual) interest, payable in New-York; $1,000 each.

Total County Debt, $800,000; Tax Duplicate, $100,000,000. Indianapolis is the County Seat. Bids received until the 26th inst.

$225,000 CITY OF LAFAYETTE WATER-WORKS BONDS, bearing eight per cent. (semi-annual) interest. June 1, 1875. Twenty years, payable in New-York; $1,000 each.

Bids received until 22d inst. No bid will be entertained except such as are above par in either case.

The bonds of the City of Lafayette will be delivered in installments on the 15th of June, July, August, September and October. JOS. A. MOORE & BRO., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY GOLD SIXES,

PARK ISSUE. FOR SALE BY

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

HOLDERS OF BURLINGTON, CEDAR Rapids, and Minnesota Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds are requested to communicate at once with the Chairman of the Bondholders' Committee, care Fred. Butterfield & Co., Box No. 1,131, New-York, giving number and description of bonds held, and they will receive full information of steps which have been taken to place the property of the company into the hands of a Receiver for the benefit of the bondholders.

FRED. TAYLOR, Chairman.
P. C. CALHOUN, Pres. Fourth Nat. Bank, New-York.
CHARLES L. FROST, New-York.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Pres. Nat. Citizens' B'k, New-York.
JESSE A. MARSHALL, New-York.
A. T. LOWE, President First National Bank, Boston.
JOHN M. DENISON, Baltimore.

NEW-YORK, KINGSTON AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—All parties interested as bondholders of Rondout, Oswego and New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad; also, stockholders and creditors wishing to be represented in an organization protecting in a proper manner all interests, are requested to send their address with statement of interest to Messrs. Bell, Bartlett & Wilson, Equitable Building; W. Howard Wait, No. 18 William st., or the subscriber, E. B. LITCHFIELD, No. 48 Gold st.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1875.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Managers for the ensuing year:

ABIEL A. LOW, JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, THOMAS CORNELL,
JAMES M. HALSTED, W. J. HOPPIN,
LEGRAND B. CANNON, J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES R. TAYLOR, GEO. CABOT WARD,
THOMAS DICKSON, ROBERT S. HONE,
JAMES ROOSEVELT.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORT-GAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, May 19, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed June 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 2d day of July next.

By order of the board.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st Jan., April, July & Oct. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

corner 6th av. and 12th st., New-York. INTEREST commences the first of the month following the deposit. INTEREST computed and compounded January and July. INTEREST paid Jan. 1, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum. Bank open Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

GEORGE C. WALDO, Sec. JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,

No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts., open during the Summer.

HOME SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND CHIL-DREN—Pleasant and healthy location, short distance from City; excellent care and instruction; very moderate terms. Address School, R. S. ALLEN, Station B, Brooklyn.

A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., BEDFORD, WEST-chester County, N. Y., will receive into his family, a few young boys, with or without tuition. Terms moderate.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School: special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. Hinds, A.M., Hempstead, L. I.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG CHURCHWOMAN OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to make an engagement as teacher or governess for next September; references given. Address Box No. 559 Stamford, Conn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 207 WEST.— Handsomely furnished second floor, with excellent board and attendance; also, hall room for single gentlemen, convenient to Broadway, Sixth, and Seventh Avenue Lines.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROAD-WAY.—Elegant rooms, with or without board; also, on parlor floor, one very fine room for a gentleman wishing first-class accommodations; also, nice single rooms; reference required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ENTIRE second floor, and other rooms, with board. House and appointments strictly first-class. Apply at No. 57 West 11th st., one door east of 5th av.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen, with or without board, where there are very few boarders; location first-class.

MRS. CAMP HAS TAKEN THE HOUSE NO. 70 Union place, between 18th and 19th sts., and offers delightful rooms, with board, at reasonable prices.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; location first class; references exchanged. Call at No. 109 East 16th st.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR ST. JAMES' Hotel, five doors from Broadway.—Handsome second floor, nicely furnished, entire or in suites, with or without board.

DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms (large parlor, bedroom, and bath) to let for gentleman and wife or single gentleman. No. 222 5th av., Madison Park.

NO. 153 EAST 27TH ST.—A NICELY FURnished room to let to a gentleman, without board; strictly private family; comfortable home afforded; references.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath room, closets, &c., with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to let, together or separately, with or without board; also, room for a gentleman without board; terms moderate.

TO LET— NO. 64 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., two nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; best references given and required. Call for three days.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET— (Second floor,) suitable for a gentleman in a private house, No. 106 West 20th st.

NO. 14 WEST 28TH ST.—FIVE HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms on first floor to rent, singly or en suite, with or without board.

NO. 118 EAST 22D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen, without board; central location; references required.

NO. 291 5TH AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with the comforts of a refined home, and liberal table.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway—A handsome suite of rooms to let, with or without board; references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite or single, in private house No. 123 West 45th st.; breakfast if desired; references.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—ROOMS TO LET WITH board to gentlemen or family of adults. References exchanged.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET without board, private French family, At No. 52 West 26th st.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent with board.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

ROOM WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO rent a large, furnished bedroom, with exclusive use of bath-room adjoining, in some private house near the Windsor Hotel. Address, stating location, price, &c., J. C. R., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GENEROUS BOARD AT FARM-HOUSE among the Catskills, in pine grove: shady lawn, cool, airy rooms; location high, air invigorating; eggs, milk, vegetables, piano; terms $6; accessible by daily express, connecting with day boats at Catskill. For particulars inquire of Dr. J. L. LYSTER, No. 21 East Houston st., New-York; Mrs. J. E. HALL, No. 182 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, or address J. BATES, Cooksburg, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT SHARON, Litchfield County, Conn., in a private house, from the 1st of June. A pleasant village, two and a half miles from Sharon Station, Harlem Railroad, in a delightful, mountainous country. One large pleasant room on first floor, suitable for two persons. References required. Address Mrs. C. KING, Sharon, Conn. City reference given.

COTTAGES AND BOARD AT LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—The cottages are pleasantly situated in front of Columbia Hall; grounds spacious; families or guests wanting a cottage or Summer board will be accommodated on reasonable terms. For particulars, address the proprietor, HENRY HULL.

COUNTRY BOARD AT SOMERS, WEST-chester County, one mile west from Purdy's Station, Harlem Railroad; private family, good accommodations, and pleasant locality; references required. Address Mrs. H. M. PATTERSON, Somers, N. Y. Reference, Mr. David Carpenter, 402 Water st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT— CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DUDLEY S. STEELE and NATHAN W. CONDICT, JR., against L. NAPOLEON LAROCHELLE and CHARLES A. SCOTT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Complaint not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 93 Duane street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest on two hundred and seventy-five dollars from the first day of November, 1874, and with interest on seven hundred dollars from the nineteenth day of March, 1875, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1875.

DAVID CRAWFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1875. DAVID CRAWFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ap8-1aw6wS*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MATILDA AUGUST, as Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of HERMON AUGUST, deceased, plaintiff, against JOHN B. LAWRENCE, Mary A. Lawrence, his wife; Adam W. Youle, James Murphy, William J. Pease, William P. Buckmaster, Francis Weinheimer, Christian Hess, Daniel Becker, Jr., Henry Henn, Philip Lang, Amalia Schuster, Jacob Cohen, James Jones, John L. Eggers, William Kubele, John J. Thomas, David Damaza, John H. Knapp, as survivor of the firm of Ward & Knapp; Max Hornthal, Mayer Whitehead, Patrick Mulledy, James W. Culver, Weeks W. Culver, Benjamin Wright, Adolph Lilienthal, Parley A. Dailey, Andrew Campbell, Stephen Whitehorne, Max Rauh, Thomas Butler, William Keifer, Charles Waterman.—To the defendants, Adam W. Youle, Christian Hess, Max Rauh: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of April, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 57 and 58, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 16, 1875.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ap17-1aw6w8

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ASAHEL H. HEATH, plaintiff; RICHARD DUNBAR and CATHARINE DUNBAR, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 133 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 17, 1875.

H. E. FARNSWORTH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, April 17, 1875.

H. E. FARNSWORTH, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap17-1aw6wS* No. 133 Nassau st.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JULIUS HART, plaintiff, against MORRIS J. LEON and LEONARD M. LEON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To defendant, Morris J. Leon: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 6 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and fifty-seven dollars, with interest from the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 8, 1875.

EDWIN M. FELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York the 16th day of April, 1875.

EDWIN M. FELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

STORAGE.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 13 4th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Geoffroy in Giroflé-Girofla.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
TO-DAY, 2 PERFORMANCES, MATINEE and EVENING.
This Afternoon at 1:30, this Evening at 8.
with entirely new scenery, and on a scale of great splendor, Lecocq's crowning triumph in opera bouffe.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA,

with the great original cast, including Mlle. GEOFFROY in her original rôle, GIROFLE-GIROFLA Mlles. MINELLI, KID, MM. DE QUERCY, VALAIRE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. P. M.

1. Handsomest Theatre in the world, open........7:30
2. The best Orchestra in the City, overture........7:50
3. Kathi Lanner's Ballet, "The Demons' Festival"..8:20
4. Fay Templeton in her Medley Specialties......9:15
5. Prof. Davis and His Dogs........9:25
6. Ballet, entitled "Danse de Paysannes."........9:40
7. Song, "Sweet Spirit," by Miss Andrews......10:10
8. Stanley, with comic songs........10:25
9. Grand Polka Ballet........10:30
10. Prof. Nelson and Sons........10:40
11. Grand Egyptian Ballet........10:50
12. Final tableau. "The Home of the Fairies."....11:00

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.—POPULAR PRICES.

Admission, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
Fay Templeton, Nelson Family, Davis and his Dogs.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
Popular prices. Admission, 50c. Orchestra chairs, $1.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—TO-NIGHT. THEODORE THOMAS'

Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.

The proprietor takes pleasure in stating that the Central Park Garden has been remodeled, newly decorated, and renovated.

Every effort will be made to retain for this establishment its present high position as a resort unequaled by any of its kind either in Europe or America.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, May 21, 1875.
THEODORE THOMAS' SIXTH GRAND CONCERT.

ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS each; private boxes, $1 and $2 extra; packages of twelve tickets, $5; season tickets for single gentlemen, $15; for lady and gentleman, $25.

ROBINSON HALL.

Grand success of the most enjoyable Opera GIROFLE-GIROFLA—in English, with an immense cast, a full and complete orchestra. A most powerful chorus. The most famous and the most popular of all Lecocq's works; draws crowded and delighted audiences in Europe and America.

AT ROBINSON HALL.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA. Sparkling, sentimental, laughable, every evening and Saturday matinée, with new and elegant scenery, painted expressly for the production of this delightful opera by Mr. Matt Morgan. The most entertaining and amusing, laughter-provoking, sentimental sensation of the day. Sale of seats from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.; $1 50, $1, 50 cents; proscenium boxes, $8 and $10.

PARK THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 22,
First appearance on any stage of
Miss ELINOR HOWARD.
The rôle chosen for her debut is
BIANCA,
in Milman's beautiful play of the
ITALIAN WIFE.

MUSICAL.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, *will dispose of* **100 PIANOS** *&* **ORGANS** *of first-class makers, including* **WATERS, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, for cash, DURING THIS MONTH,** *or* **part cash,** *and* **balance** *in* **small monthly payments. The same to let.**

WATERS' New Scale Pianos *are the* **best made;** *The* **touch elastic,** *and* **a fine singing tone, powerful, pure and even.**

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* **excelled** *in* **tone** *or* **beauty;** *they* **defy competition. The Concerto Stop** *is a* **fine Imitation** *of the* **Human Voice. Agents Wanted. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustr. Catalogues Mailed.**

S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.,

Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

IRON STABLE-FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron, fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free. JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

HARNESS, RIDING-SADDLES, LINEN and Woolen Horse Clothing, Lap-dusters, &c. Large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TEAM OF BAY CARriage horses, sixteen hands high. Apply to F. H. DODD, No. 751 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

FOR JUNE:

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED.

NOW READY, CONTAINING:

1. UP THE PARANA AND IN PARAGUAY. Concluding Paper. Illustrated.
2. A TALE OF THE CONSCRIPTION. E. C. G. MURRAY.
3. THE SYMPHONY, SIDNEY LANIER.
4. THE BLOUSARD IN HIS HOURS OF EASE. WIRT SIKES.
5. EIGHT HUNDRED MILES IN AN AMBULANCE. Two Papers. I. LAURA WINTHROP JOHNSON.
6. A MEETING AT SEA. ROBERT WILSON.
7. ART-EXPERIENCE OF AN IGNORAMUS. SARAH B. WISTER.
8. BY THE LAKE. ITA ANIOL PROKOP.
9. A SCENE IN THE CAMPAGNA. T. A. TROLLOPE.
10. THREE FEATHERS. Conclusion. WILLIAM BLACK.
11. CAMP-FIRE LYRICS. II. Night.—Lake Rolen. EDWARD KEARSLEY.
12. MILL'S ESSAYS ON RELIGION. L. TURNBULL.
13. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.—Woman's Rights in the Eighteenth Century—The Tomb of Lorenzo de' Medici—T. W. Robertson—The Letters of a Princess.
14. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

FOR SALE BY ALL PERIODICAL DEALERS.

35 cents per number; $4 per year. Specimen Number, with Premium List, mailed on receipt of 20 cents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market st., Philadelphia.

MESSRS. ROBERTS BROTHERS

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

FREEDOM AND FELLOWSHIP IN RELIGION;

A collection of Essays and Addresses.

Edited by a Committee of the Free Religious Association.

It contains an introduction on "The Religious Outlook," by Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, with articles by D. A. Wasson, Samuel Longfellow, Samuel Johnson, John Weiss, W. J. Potter, F. E. Abbott, O. B. Frothingham, John W. Chadwick, T. W. Higginson, and E. D. Cheney. The book is an answer to the not unfrequent question, What is the Free Religious Association? 16mo. Price $2.

THROUGH THE YEAR: Thoughts Relating to the Seasons of Nature and the Church. By Rev. HORATIO N. POWERS, D. D., Rector of St. John's Church, Chicago. 16mo. Price $1 50.

Dr. Powers dedicates his book "to all who believe in an invisible kingdom and aspire after the better life," and he discourses about "A Joyous Religion," "Love in Death," "Loneliness," "The Time of the Singing of Birds," "Wings," "Words," "The Miracle of Dreams," "An Autumn Walk," &c., altogether a most thoughtful and charming volume.

THE GOOD TIME COMING; or, Our New Crusade. By EDWARD E. HALE. A new edition. Paper covers. Price 75 cents.

Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, by the publishers.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
NO. 299 (OLD NO. 143) WASHINGTON ST.,
BOSTON.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck Slip,) East River, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff, 3:30 P. M.; City Island, 4; College Point, 4:30, stopping at 33d st. each way, after June 1; will leave here 8:30; Sea Cliff, 4. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, 119 South st., N.Y., or J. E. CORNELL, 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY BEACH. THE FAVORITE STEAMER NEVERSINK Will, on SUNDAY, May 23, make the first excursion of the season to the far-famed Rockaway Beach, leaving foot of 24th st., North River, at 8:30 A. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:45 A. M.; Grand st., East River, 9:15 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway at 4 P. M. Fare for the entire excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments on board. The hotels at Rockaway are open for guests.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called THE LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with Barges and Boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE.

The Fire Department will sell at public auction, at 10 o'clock A. M., May 24, 1875, fourteen fire extinguishers, lot of old iron, rope, harness, &c., &c.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.

Shakespeare's sublime tragedy,
MACBETH,
produced for the last times THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 1:30, EVENING at 8, with great magnificence, and a magnetic cast,
MISS CLARA MORRIS,
in the character of
LADY MACBETH,
and
MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD,
in the part of
MACBETH.

LOCKE'S original music is given in all its grandeur by an augmented orchestra, eminent soloists, and an OPERATIC CHORUS OF ONE HUNDRED MIXED VOICES.

The BOX OFFICE will be open continuously every day, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

*** NEXT MONDAY, May 24, Miss MORRIS as JANE SHORE, and Mr. RIGNOLD as WILLIAM, in BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Seats NOW to be secured.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SPECIAL.

MR. MONTAGUE'S BENEFIT,

NEXT THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 27, on which occasion a remarkable bill, now being arranged, will be the offering, details of which will have timely advertisement.

THE SALE OF SEATS BEGINS TO-DAY.

Box Office open at 8 o'clock. In consideration of the extraordinary nature of the attractions, the following

PRICES

will prevail:
ORCHESTRA FLOOR........TWO DOLLARS
OTHER RESERVED PLACES, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF
GENERAL ADMISSION........ONE DOLLAR

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

(Late Barnum's Hippodrome.)

P. S. GILMORE........Director

This vast structure has been converted by an enormous expenditure of money into THE MOST MAGNIFICENT CONCERT GARDEN IN THE WORLD,

and will shortly be opened to the Public.

Concerts will be given every evening by Gilmore's Band of

ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

This Band—which is now the LARGEST ORGANIZATION OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD,

and will include some of the most eminent Soloists in this country, and several celebrated European Soloists, never heard in America—has been in constant rehearsal for these concerts for many months.

Full particulars of the date of opening and the inaugural programme will be given in future advertisements.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 641 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE........Manager

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS. Filled to repletion with ladies, children, families, and social parties.

The theatre to which our best citizens bring their WIVES AND FAMILIES TO WITNESS A PURE, WHOLESOME, ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT. CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

23d st. and 4th av.
THE FIFTIETH GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
DAY AND EVENING.
Will close SATURDAY NIGHT, May 29.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
EVERY NIGHT, the great Burlesque
SPELLING MATCH, &c.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

THE ARCADIAN, Edited by GEORGE H. BUTLER. New Editor, new Contributors. Poems by John Brougham, William Winter. Speeches by Fernando Wood, W. J. Florence, Barney Williams, A. S. Sullivan. All News Agents; price, 10 cts.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
LAST PERFORMANCE OF DANIEL BOONE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Last appearance of J. P. WINTER. Three glorious plays, THE HERO KING OF IRELAND, YANKEE JACK, or, The Buccaneer of the Gulf, and a COMIC DRAMA.

BLACK HILLS MEETING — BLEECKER Building Hall, Morton and Bleecker sts., MONDAY, 7:30 P. M. Prominent speakers; Black Hills edition *Wyoming Herald* ready; latest information, fare, routes, cost, all particulars. O. H. PIERSON, President, No. 5 Pine st., New-York.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
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PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY. —A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

HELEN.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 18th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 18th...6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th.3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th.6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 20th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 20th..6:30 A. M.
Friday, 21st.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 21st.....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 22d....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 22d....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 24th....4:00 P. M.	Monday, 24th....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 26th.7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 25th....8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY-LINE.

The steamer ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YORK ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, No. 39 N. R., AT 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. AT 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON.

Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare all landings, 60 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus—the steam-boat James W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st. pier, No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, and New-Hamburg. The steamer MARY POWELL will, on and after Saturday, May 29, leave VESTRY ST., Pier No. 39, North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:30 o'clock.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, 50 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

CARPETS, &C.

MATTINGS, MATTINGS.—BARGAINS, CLOSing out at low prices for cash.

ANDREW LESTER & CO.,
No. 371 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Begins at 8. Over at 10:45.

Fourteenth week. Ninety-second to Ninety-ninth Performance.

THE BIG BONANZA.

HOUSES CROWDED!!! LAUGHTER INCESSANT!!!

18TH BONANZA MATINEE. SATURDAY, AT 1:30, THE WHOLE PLAY WILL BE GIVEN.

*** MONDAY, MAY 24, ONE HUNDREDTH performance of THE BIG BONANZA. Every lady visiting the theatre will receive a MINIATURE BRICK OF SOLID SILVER. Reserved seats for this occasion, $2.

*** **BOX-SHEET OPEN TWENTY DAYS AHEAD.**

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

BENEFIT MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, at 1:30 o'clock, for MRS. G. H. GILBERT'S BENEFIT.

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, with other distinguished artists, has generously volunteered, and all the FAVORITES OF THE FIFTH AVENUE COMPANY in an EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAMME.

Box sheet now open.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE REGULAR SEASON.
SATURDAY, May 22,
at the
MATINEE AT 1:30,
Also,
IN THE EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
will be presented Lord Lytton's celebrated play, in five acts, entitled the

LADY OF LYONS.

NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS, and a FINE CAST, including

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE....as........CLAUDE MELNOTTE
Mr. JOHN GILBERT....as........COL. DAMAS
Mr. J. W. CARROLL....as....MONS. DESCHAPELLES
Mr. J. B. POLK........as........MONS. GLAVIS
Mr. E. PLYMPTON......as......MONS. BEAUSEANT
Mr. G. F. BROWNE......as........THE LANDLORD
Mr. EDWIN........as........GASPAR
Miss ADA DYAS........as..PAULINE DESCHAPELLES
Mme. PONISI........as.......MME. DESCHAPELLES
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON......as........WIDOW MELNOTTE

THE LADY OF LYONS, MONDAY, May 24, and every evening until further notice.

THE SUMMER SEASON at this theatre will be inaugurated on MONDAY EVENING, May 31, by the production, for the first time, of a new and original Local Sensational Play of powerful interest, in which the celebrated Specialty Artists, HARRIGAN AND HART, will appear in characters written expressly for them.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.
150TH TO 157TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, May 22, TWENTY-FOURTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BATHS OF HOMBURG.

NEAR FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.

Mineral Springs much resembling those of Saratoga, but more efficacious (in diseases of the stomach and the liver and attacks of the gout.) Unrivaled Summer climate. Sovereign cure in nervous debility. All kinds of amusements. Superb lodging-houses at moderate prices.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.

J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Will open June 5. Three cottages to let. Address

EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

United States Hotel, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.

JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet-parties. Send for circulars.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

ADIRONDACKS.

1872. LELAND HOUSE, 1875.

SCHROON LAKE, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y., (eleven hours from New-York.)

This popular house has been enlarged and improved for 1875, and will be opened June 1, with first-class accommodations for 200 guests. It stands on a bluff overlooking the lake, and has the most delightful location in Northern New-York. Post, express, and telegraph offices adjacent. Finest scenery, hunting, and fishing in the Adirondack region. Through tickets to and from New-York. Terms for board: Transient, $3 per day; June, $12 to $14 per week; July and August, $15 to $17 50 per week. WILLIAM G. LELAND, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.,
WILL OPEN JUNE 1. COTTAGES TO LET.
LOW RATES FOR JUNE.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

Circulars can be obtained at Dr. Hanbury Smith & Hazard's, No. 35 Union square. Mr. Coleman can be seen at the Coleman House, Broadway and 28th st., every Wednesday from 12 until 2 o'clock.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

Englewood, N. J.,

on the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat, from foot of Harrison st., will open June 1. Apply at house or to F. A. HAMMOND, Hotel Royal, 6th av. and 40th st.

D. S. HAMMOND.

UPLANDLAWN HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—This house is now open for Summer boarders. It is beautifully situated; views not to be surpassed. Table first class; fine lawns, well-shaded fruit and shade trees in abundance. Address D. W. LUCAS, proprietor, Cornwall, on Hudson.

LENOX, MASS.—TO LET—COTTAGES ON SUNset Terrace, containing six and eight rooms, completely furnished, with linen, &c.; rent for the season including service, $825. Cuisine in charge of Mrs. Mary Freeman. Board $14 per week. Apply to E. MACDONALD, Lenox, Mass.

1875.—SEA VIEW HOUSE, SAVIN ROCK, West Haven, Conn.—Open June 1; street cars leave corner Chapel and Church sts., every fifteen minutes and pass the house; good bathing; suites furnished if desired. A. SMITH, Proprietor.

FERN HILL—FAMILY HOTEL.—LARGE, airy rooms, with first-class board, twenty minutes from Erie Railroad station. Address Mrs. MARY WILKINSON, Paterson, N. J., or inquire of F. G. SMEDLEY, No. 237 Broadway.

SUMMER VACATION IN BERKSHIRE, AT MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A region of rare attractions and "delicious surprises." But five hours from Boston and New-York. Open for guests May 1. Terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE—ENLARGED and improved; open for inspection. Boating free. No Bar. For illustrated circular and terms, address OLIVER CROMWELL, Highland Mills, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD FROM JUNE 1 ON NEW-burg Heights; first-class table, extensive grounds, with unexcelled river and inland view; prices moderate. Address Post Office Box No. 119 Newburg, N. Y.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY? For full list of places, prices, and accommodations, see HOME JOURNAL, just out.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

THE CENTENNIAL.

MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS — THE MINING INTERESTS — THE AWARDS FOR MERIT — DISCUSSION ON COMPARITIVE AND INTRINSIC MERIT.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 21, 1875.

The United States Centennial Commission proceeded to work early this morning for the purpose of expediting business. The special order was the election of officers, which was proceeded with immediately after organization. Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, was re-elected President by acclamation, as were also Prof. John L. Campbell, of Indiana, Secretary, and John L. Shoemaker, Esq., of Philadelphia, Solicitor. The following Vice Presidents were chosen: First, Orestes Cleveland, New-Jersey; second, John Dunbar Creigh, California; third, Robert Lowry, Iowa; fourth, Thomas H. Coldwell, Tennessee; fifth, John McNeil, Missouri; sixth, Gen. William Gurney, South Carolina.

The business of the election of the Executive Committee was next in order. Mr. Spooner, of Massachusetts, hoped that gentlemen would exercise their discretion in the matter, and not vote for those who would not attend to their duty. Men of action were wanted, and men who were not separated by long distance from the scene of the Exhibition. The men who have done the work heretofore have mostly been Philadelphians, but now that the whole country has awakened to the importance of the Exposition the committee should be chosen of active and hard workers.

The election was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows: Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, Pennsylvania; Alfred T. Goshorn, Ohio; W. M. Beckwith, New-York; Samuel F. Phillips, North Carolina; Richard McCormick, Virginia; William Phipps Blake, Connecticut; James E. Dexter, District of Columbia; J. T. Bernard, Florida; Frederick L. Matthews, Illinois; John Lynch, Louisiana; Charles P. Kimball, Maine; George B. Loring, Massachusetts; William R. Boteler, West Virginia.

Resolutions expressive of the regret of the members of the commission at the decease of Gen. Gantt and Judge Byrd were received from the committees, and passed as the sentiments of the body. Mr. Spooner, Massachusetts, made an address eulogistic of Judge Byrd, and said that he was the person who first suggested that the exhibition open on the 19th of April and close on the 19th of October. He [Mr. Spooner] hoped that the people in the South would attend the National Exposition, and learn for themselves that there were other ways of earning a livelihood than by tilling the soil. He thought that this would be the means of bringing the two sections of the country into a closer union.

Mr. McCoy, Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, presented a report, in which the committee says:

The Legislature of Nevada, at its last session, appropriated $20,000, to be expended under the direction of her State Board of Managers, to place her mineral products on exhibition. They also propose to erect a small quartz mill on the Exhibition grounds for the reduction of ores from the great bonanzas of the Comstock. This will constitute one of the interesting features of the Exhibition, especially to those who have never witnessed the operation of converting ores into bullion. Agents are canvassing that State to raise by subscription to stock and by sales of medals, Nevada's quota, while others are engaged in collecting a cabinet to be placed on exhibition. Your committee are informed that a ton in silver bars will also be placed on exhibition from that State.

California will be largely represented, both in her gold and silver products, but also in various matters of interest in connection with mining.

Oregon will be represented on that occasion by some of her riches, and Colorado, with her appropriation of $50,000, will be fully represented in mineral production, your committee are informed.

Idaho and Montana will be represented by their gold and silver ores, dust, and nuggets. On behalf of the United States, a full and complete collection of ores bearing precious metals will be collected from all parts of the country. This, when fully made, promises to be one of the most complete and extensive collections to be found in any country, and will, on account of its rare and rich specimens, be one of more than ordinary interest, coming as it will from all parts of the country, and representing the various mining sections of the Union.

The base metals of the country will be collected under the direction of the American Iron and Steel Operators, and will no doubt fully represent that important interest of the country.

In Wyoming, the youngest of Territories, mining has become a very important industry. Mines for the precious metals have been opened and are being extensively worked. Coal and iron exist in great quantities, and are already being extensively mined. Extensive mills have been erected in Wyoming for the manufacture of railroad iron. We are informed by the Commissioner of Wyoming that an effort will be made to have the mining industries of said Territory fully represented at the Exhibition.

The report, which is signed by W. W. McCoy, of Nevada; John Wasson, of Arizona; Thomas Donaldson, of Idaho, and J. D. Creigh, of California, was received and entered upon the journal. A recess was taken at 1 o'clock until 3 P. M.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling Mr. Coldwell, of Tennessee, presented the following resolution, which was passed last week at a meeting of the State Commission of Tennessee:

Resolved, That this commission, appointed by the Governor of Tennessee and now organized in session, recommend to the National Centennial Commission to designate and set apart a particular day during the Exposition in which each State shall be heard, through its chosen representatives to be appointed by the Governor of the State, in an address on the history and growth of the State in wealth, population, &c., embracing agricultural, manufacturing, mineral, and other statistics of the State, to the end that those addresses may be published together in book form for distribution in this and foreign countries.

The resolution was referred to a special committee as follows: Mr. Coldwell, of Tennessee; Mr. Atwood, of Wisconsin, and Mr. McNeil, of Missouri.

Mr. Coldwell, from the committee to whom was referred the question of the advisability of the commission offering awards to the winners of international regattas, reported that the opinion of the committee was decidedly in favor of the scheme.

Mr. Parsons, of Texas, offered a resolution that the commission present a gold medal to each winner of the races in the inter-collegiate and international amateur races of the Schuylkill Navy.

Gen. Hawley spoke concerning the question of medals and jurors. He said that the Executive Committee had agreed to spend more money than any exhibition ever did before for jurors. They intended to have men of science and culture, whose written certificate would be worth more than a costly medal. There would be 100 from this country and 100 from Europe. The General did not think it advisable to present the inventor of the finest engine with a bronze medal, while the winner of the boat races would receive a gold one. He did not think the matter good policy.

Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, favored reference of the matter to the Executive Committee, with instructions that the diploma and medal of the commission be conferred upon whomsoever the Schuylkill Navy may declare to be the victors in these contests, in order that they may have the encouragement and indorsement to which they would be entitled on a great national anniversary. The matter was referred.

Gov. Crawford, of Kansas, presented a resolution calling for the holding of anniversaries of literary, scientific, and benevolent associations in this city in 1876. He also offered a resolution that the press of both this country and Europe be requested to hold a grand convention of journalists and printers in this city next year. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Chew, of Texas, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the commission, realizing the magnitude of the undertaking, and the short space of time at their disposal, desire to impress on the attention of the State Boards of Centennial Managers the importance of prompt, energetic, and systematic action, in order that said boards, in conjunction with the Commissioners of the respective States, may secure for each State her full share of the honors of the Exposition, and collectively furnish to the nations of the earth the evidences of moral, mental, and material grandeur worthy of the great Republic.

Hon. Orestes Cleveland, of New-Jersey, offered a resolution that the Executive Committee be instructed to arrange for reports and awards, to be based upon the comparative merits of exhibits entered for competition.

This led to a long debate on comparative and intrinsic merit as the basis of rewards and on the question of issuing medals or certificates.

Mr. Cleveland moved to amend the fourth section of the rules of award, and insert the words "inherent" and "comparative" before the word "merit," which was agreed to.

The paragraph now reads as follows:

"Reports and awards shall be based upon inherent and comparative merit. The elements of merit shall be held to include considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy, and cost."

PROPOSED PROGRAMME FOR THE OPENING.

Mr. Matthews, Chairman of the Committee on the Opening Ceremonies, made a report as follows:

"That appropriate ceremonies to be held on the Fourth of July, 1876, and at the close of the Exhibition. Your committee recommend the following as a partial programme:

President of the Day.—The President of the United States.

Chaplain.—Chaplain of the United States Senate.

Orators.—Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi.

Poet—Henry W. Longfellow, of Massachusetts.

Reader of the Declaration of Independence—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Grand Marshal—Gen. W. T. Sherman, United States Army.

Master of Ceremonies—Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, of Georgia.

Civic, military, and dignitaries of the General, State and foreign Governments to be invited. Appropriate music, vocal and instrumental, to be provided.

Your committee further recommend that the President and Secretary of the commission shall notify the gentlemen above selected.

A more elaborate report was received from the Committee on the Fourth of July Ceremonies, but it being incomplete, it was agreed to recommit it.

At 5:30 the commission adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

EGYPT AND THE CENTENNIAL.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Mr. Beardsley, Agent and Consul at Cairo, Egypt, sends the following dispatch to the State Department, which was transmitted to the Interior Department to-day:

CAIRO, May 19, 1875.

Egypt accepts the invitation to be represented at Philadelphia.

THE BOSTON ABSCONDER.

LIST OF HIS VICTIMS—ATTACHMENTS AGAINST HIS PROPERTY—CHARACTER AND REPUTATION OF THE RESPECTABLE THIEF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 21.—The case of Abram Jackson was the theme of the street, to-day. The full extent of his irregularities cannot be ascertained, those having had transactions with him being exceedingly reticent. It is known, however, that there are at least $300,000 in losses. The deficiency in the funds of the Franklin Insurance Company amounts to $35,000, and another of $17,000 is reported in the funds of a national bank in Boston. This bank held about this amount of Jackson's paper, which, however, was indorsed, so that the bank's loss may be small. A well-known plumbing firm is said to have indorsed Jackson's paper, and loaned him money, which will cause a loss of $13,000. Jackson's bonds as Receiver of the Franklin Insurance Company were $60,000, and his bondsmen will probably lose about half that amount. A retired apothecary on Washington street is said to be in for $10,000, $7,000 being in the form of investments and the remainder of the amount borrowed money. A cutlery firm of the same street counts on a loss of $4,200. Four notes, $1,050 each, were given to Mr. Jackson as accommodation. Two only were given at first. A day or two later Mr. Jackson called, saying that the bank would not discount the notes as they were filled out in his handwriting, and looked like accommodation paper. He requested the members of the firm to have two more notes made out in their handwriting, giving a receipt and agreeing to return the two notes first taken next day or the day after. This he failed to do. One of these notes has not yet turned up. The other three have been provided for by the makers. A young man on Broad street announces a deficiency of $13,000 in his trust funds, which were in Jackson's hands. It is believed that he has carried a large amount away from Boston. Attachments have been put upon his estate by the following parties and corporations: Traders' National Bank, $14,900; Eliot National Bank, $15,000; Mary A. Dow, $25,000; Buffalo National Bank, $5,000; Faneuil Hall National Bank, $10,000; Tremont National Bank, $28,000, $5,000 and $3,600; A. D. Hubbard et al., $15,000; Central National Bank, $6,000; Boylston National Bank, $15,000; S. Cushing, Jr., Trustee, $4,000; Shoe and Leather National Bank, $4,000; Abigail E. Hildreth, $3,000; Commonwealth, of Massachusetts, $40,000; M. P. Fontarive, $4,000.

Mr. Jackson was the last man would be suspected of any dishonesty or irregularity whatever. "As honest as Abram Jackson," was a frequent expression among a certain class of men. He was a man of the old school, and had an appearance of transacting his business with the utmost care and caution. Trusts were placed in his hands without question and he was considered as safe as an old-established bank. He was a Plymouth man by birth, was a graduate of Harvard of the Class of 1841, and stood prominent as a member of the Suffolk Bar. He was about sixty years of age at the time of his disappearance. He was never married, was exceedingly simple in his habits, economical, temperate, and frugal in his style of living, and was urbane, and bore the polish of a staid old Boston gentleman. He was an excellent advocate, and has pleaded with much success in the Suffolk County Courts; but he seemed to prefer office business. The first indications of an irregularity were noticed but a few weeks since. These came to the knowledge of the Commercial Agency, and inquiries were at once set on foot concerning Jackson's means and transactions. This investigation caused several private bankers who had dealt somewhat extensively in Jackson's paper to look into the matter, and more than one banker saved himself from loss either by disposing of the paper or obtaining additional collateral. His friends' plea is that he must have been insane. He was never known, they say, to be a speculator in stocks or real estate; that he has secreted the vast sums in his possession at different times. Many other people who knew the man do not hesitate to say it is peculation, or in plain English, stealing, and that this has been going on for a number of years. In most cases the claims have been placed in the hands of lawyers; but as no assets have been found, the claims, so far as known, are worthless.

RAPID TRANSIT.

THE HUSTED BILL IN THE SENATE—THE REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ACCEPTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 21.—The most noticeable feature of this evening's session of the Senate was the acceptance of the report of the Conference Committee on the Governor's Rapid-transit bill. There was scarcely any debate upon the motion to accept the report, Senators Woodin and Jacobs being the only speakers. The vote was then taken and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Senators Bradley, Coe, Connelly, Dayton, Dickinson, Dow, Fox, Gross, Jacobs, Kellogg, Laning, Ledwith, Lowery, Madden, McGowan, Parmenter, Ray, Robertson, Selkreg, Tobey, Wagner, Wellman, Wood, Woodin—24.

NAYS—Senators Cole, Johnson, King, Lord, Middleton, Thompson—6.

Not voting—Senators Booth, Moore—2.

THE REPORT.

The following is the report:

The Committee of Conference appointed by the Senate and Assembly report that they have met and duly agreed to the following amendments:

In Section 4, line 14, strike out "and not already" and insert "and except such portions of streets and avenues as are already legally designated for the main line of or—" In line 19, after "United States," insert "and except that portion of the City of Buffalo lying between Michigan and Main streets."

And your Committee further report that they have agreed to recommend that the Assembly do concur in the following amendments to the bill, proposed by the Senate, and amended as follows:

First—Strike out section 36, and insert in lieu thereof, as follows: "Section 36. Whenever the route or routes determined upon by said Commissioners coincide with the routes covered by the charter of an existing corporation, formed for the purpose provided for by this act, provided that said corporation has not forfeited its charter, or failed to comply with the provisions thereof, requiring the construction of a road or roads within the time prescribed by its charter, such corporation shall have the like power to construct and operate such railway or railways upon fulfillment of the requirements and conditions imposed by said Commissioners as a corporation specially formed under this act, and the said Commissioners may fix and determine the route or routes by which any elevated railway or railways now in actual operation may connect with other steam railways or the depot thereof, or with steam ferries upon fulfillment by such elevated steam railway company, as far as it relates to such connection, with such of the requirements imposed by said Commissioners under section 4, as are necessary to be fulfilled in such cases under section 18 of article 3 of the State Constitution, and such connecting elevated railroad shall in such case possess all the powers conferred by section 26 of this act; and when any connecting route shall be so designated, such elevated railway company may construct such connection with like effect, as though the same had been a part of the original route of such railway.

Strike out all of section 40 after the word "thereto" on line 5 of said section, and insert in lieu thereof as follows: "None of the provisions of this act shall apply to any railroad company organized under any general or special law of this State for the purpose of constructing or operating a steam railroad upon the surface of the ground; nor to the operation or management of any such railroad heretofore constructed."

Strike out section 41 and insert in lieu thereof as follows:

SEC. 41. It shall not be lawful for any company organized under the provisions of this act, or under any act heretofore passed, to construct a steam railroad upon St. Nicholas avenue, in the City of New-York, or those streets or avenues in said City commonly known as boulevards, except to cross the same, under such regulations as shall be imposed by the Commissioners provided for by this act. And every such company shall be bound by the restrictions and limitations as to its rule, and as to its mode of construction, which shall be established by the Commissioners appointed, and the acts from which its powers were derived, as far as such restrictions and limitations are consistent with the provisions of this act. The provisions of this section shall not be deemed to apply to any existing horse street-railroad heretofore authorized to be constructed."

AN IMPORTANT SESSION OF THE SENATE.

LAST NIGHT'S SITTING—PASSAGE OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN BILLS—ACTION UPON CANAL AND RAILROAD MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 21.—Of the general business transacted by the Senate this morning, the most noticeable feature was an amendment offered by Senator Woodin to the bill which, as it came from the Senate, abolished the office of Canal Appraiser, and provided for the appointment by the Governor of three Commissioners, to constitute a State Board of Audit. Senator Woodin's amendments leave the Canal Appraisers unaffected, and constitute the Controller, Secretary of State, and Attorney General a State Board of Audit, with power to pass finally upon all equitable and legal claims against the State, unless a reaudit shall be ordered by concurrent resolution of the Senate within one year. Upon this amendment a sharp debate sprang up between Senators Woodin and Johnson, the former upholding his motion and the latter opposing the provisions making the audit final. The bill was progressed. The other business transacted consisted mostly of the passage of bills, among them being Sheriff Conner's, giving to him the execution of all writs issuing from the Marine Court of New-York. By an amendment the provisions of the bill are limited. Another bill passed to-night relating to the same court, and extends its jurisdiction to cases involving $2,000. Other New-York bills which were passed, are one allowing the erection in Central Park, without expense to city and under regulations imposed by the Park Commissioner, of the new Musical College, a second incorporating the Cheap Transportation Association, a third amending the charter of the American Institute, and a fourth incorporating the New-York and Brooklyn Iron Tubular Tunnel Company. The latter city is specially interested in the passage of the bill increasing the capital of the Brooklyn Elevated Safety Railway Company from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000; increasing the tracks from two to four and extending the time for the construction of the road for one year. Of the other bills passed the most prominent is one heretofore known as the "Classification" bill, which was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Costigan, and from which was stricken out by the Senate Committee on Railroads the clause giving the bill its name, by providing for the division of Boards of Railroad Directors into classes, whose terms of office should expire at different periods of time, even with the amendment the bill only succeeding in getting the exact number of votes necessary for its passage. The roll-call was as follows:

AYES—Senators Bradley, Coe, Connolly, Dayton, Dow, King, Laning, Lord, Moore, Parmenter, Ray, Robertson, Selkreg, Thompson, Tobey, Wagner, Wellman—17.

NAYS—Senators Dickinson, Fox, Gross, Jacobs, Kellogg, Lowery, McGowan, Woodin—8.

The Assembly amendments to the bill preventing the throwing of offal and carrion into New-York Harbor were concurred in to-night by the Senate. They provide that the expenses and salaries incurred under the bill shall be borne by Kings County.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH SOUTH—RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE COMMITTEES OF THE CHURCH SOUTH AND NORTH ON FRIENDLY RELATIONS—THE SOUTHERN CHURCH DECLARES AN ADJUSTMENT WHICH ENTIRELY IGNORES THE PAST UNSATISFACTORY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 21.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South met again this morning, Moderator Hoge in the chair. The usual standing committees were appointed, and the Committee of Sustenance made a report. Rev. William Brown, D. D., Chairman of the Committee on Friendly Relations between the Northern and Southern Churches, made a lengthy report, which was laid over for further consideration. This committee met a similar committee of the Northern Church at Baltimore on the 7th of January last, and entered into a full and exhaustive discussion in writing of the grievances and differences between the two bodies represented by them. The gist of the report seems to lie in the following passage in a communication from Rev. William Brown, Chairman of the Southern Committee, to Rev. Dr. Niccols, Chairman of the Northern Committee. He says, "If your Assembly could see its way clear to say a few plain words to this effect, that these obnoxious things were said and done in times of great excitement; that they are to be regretted, and that now, in a calm view, the imputations cast upon the Southern Church are disapproved, that would end the difficulty at once."

In reply to this Dr. Niccols says: "We cannot make this recommendation to our Assembly, for the reason that we are still of the decided conviction that its actions for the last four years, so fully cited to you in our communications, constitute sufficient ground for fraternal correspondence." Dr. Niccols then reiterates that "All the acts and deliverances of the Northern Assemblies of which you complain are wholly null and void, and of no binding efficacy as judgments of the Church we represent, or as rules of the proceedings for its presbyteries and church sessions; that in so far as they or any of them can be supposed to impart any injurious imputations upon the present character and standing of the churches and members of the Southern Assembly, as Christians or Presbyterians, such an application of them would be unjust to you, and would be disapproved and regretted by us; that the acts and deliverances of the Northern Assemblies, of which you complain, were made in peculiar times and under strange and exciting circumstances, when the passions and feelings of men were profoundly moved; that as acts of Assemblies which we do not represent, we cannot sit in judgment upon them nor express any opinion as to their character; that we feel competent to express the desire that they be considered by you in the same spirit of charity and Christian forgiveness, which we trust the people whom we represent will exercise toward anything to which they may object in the proceedings of the Southern Assembly."

To this Rev. Mr. Brown replies: "The grievance, of which we complain, and which we desire to see removed, lie entirely back of the present, and an adjustment which entirely ignores the past is unsatisfactory."

This virtually closed the controversy.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH NORTH — RESOLUTIONS OFFERED DESIGNED TO RECONCILE THE DIFFERENCES WITH THE CHURCH SOUTH.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 21.—The Presbyterian General Assembly met at 9 o'clock this morning. After devotional exercises the Moderator announced the standing committees for the Assembly. The Committee of Arrangements reported a programme for the sessions, which was adopted. The Synodical records were then read, and the remainder of the session was occupied in discussing the question of mileage.

Rev. Robert Hayes, of the Steubenville Presbytery, presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church earnestly desire to enter into fraternal correspondence with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South, and

Whereas, The causes which prevent such a correspondence are certain deliverances of both bodies, which now happily united constitute the General Assembly, passed during the exciting scenes of the late civil war; and

Whereas, The General Assembly, regretting that these acts complained of stand in the way of close relations with the General Assembly of the South by their interpretations of the "Concurrent Resolutions," and by their expressing confidence in the Christian character of the Presbyterian Church South, withdraw these injurious deliverances indirectly, and by way of inference: and,

Whereas, What the General Assembly has done indirectly they should do directly by affirmative action when the Glory of God and the interests of the Church of Jesus Christ's Kingdom require such a procedure; therefore,

Resolved, That all acts and deliverances of both bodies now forming the Presbyterian Church, before their union, reflecting injuriously upon the Christian character of the Presbyterian Church of the South, be and hereby are declared inoperative and void, and that the Church complaining is hereby relieved of all such grievances under which they have been laboring.

The resolution was laid on the table, but subsequently taken up and referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures, the Conference Committee's report being made the special order for Monday afternoon.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Columbia Yacht Club have decided to hold their eighth annual regatta on Wednesday, June 23.

On Thursday night a young man named Anthony F. Brown, of No. 243 Broadway, accidentally shot himself while examining a revolver he had purchased the day previous. The ball passed through his heart and he died instantly.

Thomas Judge, a laborer employed on the Fourth Avenue Railroad tunnel, attempted to jump on a gravel train while it was in motion at One Hundred and Twenty-first street. He fell on the track and the wheels of the train passed over him injuring him seriously.

The school-ship Mercury, which was reported in the offing on Thursday, was met yesterday in Hempstead Bay by the steam-boat Minnahannock and towed to her anchorage off Hart's Island. Capt. Gregory, her commander, reported at the office of the Department of Charities and Correction. The ship, which was visited by Commissioners Cox and Brennan, and thoroughly inspected, will remain at her anchorage until further orders from the board.

The Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange yesterday approved the following candidates for membership: Samuel R. Beardsley, E. W. Davis, Jr.; John A. Godine, Hiram A. King, R. M. Laimbeer, Samuel Laughlin, S. B. Potter, A. Van Dyke. President Edson was added to the delegation appointed to attend the Convention of the National Board of Trade at Philadelphia next June. Mr. Rowe is unable to go.

A service will be held in the interest of the Church German Society at the Church of the Annunciation, Fourteenth street, near Seventh avenue, to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. A sermon will be preached by the Chaplain of the society on the "Responsibilities of the Church for Work Among the Germans." The Bishop of New-York, as ex-officio President of the society, commends its efforts to the co-operation of the clergy and people of his diocese.

For several weeks an estimable old lady of eighty-six years has been an applicant for admission to one and another of the many "Homes" which charitable people have established in New-York, but she has been unable to secure a place. The Working-women's Protective Union will send her to Newburyport, Mass., on Monday, but if she goes to that place she will at once become an inmate of the Poor-house. It is hoped that contributions will be made sufficient to give her a home for the remainder of her life in one of the institutions devoted to the care of the aged in Boston. The office of the Working-women's Union is at No. 38 Bleecker street.

The annual meeting of the Philharmonic Society was held yesterday afternoon at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, Vice President Anton Reiff, Jr., in the chair. The report of Mr. Walther, the Treasurer, shows the receipts were $14,183 18, and the expenditures $13,733 18, leaving a balance of $450. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. H. Schermerhorn; Vice President, Anton Reiff, Jr.; Secretary, D. Schaad; Treasurer, P. Walther; Conductor, Carl Bergmann; Librarian, E. Uhlig; Directors, A. Sohst, Th. Jacoby, L. Meyer, S. Johnson, F. Herwig, A. Bernstein.

At the third annual session of the Grand Orange Lodge of the State of New-York held recently in this City the returns from the various lodges in the State exhibited a large increase in membership over last year. Six new lodges were established during the year and the order is in a very flourishing condition. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Anthony Bassiere, Worthy State Grand Master; William Kee, First Deputy State Grand Master; A. J. Morris, Second Deputy State Grand Master; E. M. Dick, State Grand Secretary; John Thompson, State Grand Treasurer; William Archer, State Grand Lecturer; William Nixon, Grand Master of Ceremonies. The lodge adjourned to meet next year in Troy.

BROOKLYN.

Mary Whiteside, residing at No. 124 Huron street, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging herself. She is supposed to have been insane.

Rebecca Julkinginton, a girl sixteen years of age, was yesterday sent to the House of Refuge by Justice Moore, for stealing several hundred dollars worth of jewelry from Mrs. Ruth Hodges.

Yesterday afternoon, Frank Woodruff, son of Mr. Franklin Woodruff, was run over by a wagon of the New-York Transfer Company, at the corner of Clinton and Joralemon streets, and had his collar bone broken.

Philip Rosenbaum, of No. 327 Atlantic avenue, who was arrested by Detective Van Brunt on Thursday evening for selling forged tickets of admission to the concert given that evening at Clinton Avenue Church, was taken before Justice Riley yesterday morning and committed in default of $500 bail.

Yesterday morning a large number of liquor dealers from the Eastern District appeared at Police Head-quarters to answer the complaint made against them of selling liquor on Sunday, 2d inst. The Board of Excise Commissioners met at 10 A. M., Gen. Jourdan presiding, and, after hearing the charges made against them by Mr. Cotter, and explanations from the liquor dealers, they reserved their decision.

The Board of City Works have passed resolutions detailing two laborers to aid the keeper of the Ridgewood reservoir in preventing the depredations made by disreputable persons from the city on Sundays, and also requesting the Sheriffs of Kings and Queens Counties to confer the powers of Deputy Sheriffs upon the keepers within their respective districts.

The report of Dr. James Watt, Register of Vital Statistics, shows the number of deaths in this city during the week ending to have been 200. Of these 24 were from diphtheria, 27 from consumption, and 24 from pneumonia. Eighty-four were children under fifteen years of age. There were 16 deaths in the Sixth Ward, 25 in the Sixteenth, and 15 in the Twenty-first Ward.

Yesterday afternoon a team of horses attached to a carriage belonging to Mr. F. J. Nodine, of Pierrpont street, took fright when leaving the stable yard and ran away down Fulton street coming in collision with a Myrtle avenue car and Dr. Mathieson's wagon. The driver of the carriage was thrown from his seat and severely injured, and the carriage was damaged to the extent of $1,800.

LONG ISLAND.

Henry P. Fields has been appointed Keeper of the Little Gull Light, in place of Capt. George S. Tooker, resigned.

The steamer Port Royal is to run during the season between Sag Harbor and the Connecticut shore, under command of Capt. Clark, late of the steamer Sunshine.

George Newcomb, of Long Island City, and a veteran of the war of 1812, was buried Thursday from his residence at Hunter's Point. Eight of his associate veterans attended his burial.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment will attend in a body, on the 31st inst., to decorate the graves of their comrades at Calvary Cemetery. They have chartered five cars for the occasion from Capt. P. J. Gleason, President of the Long Island City railroad.

It is the custom of owners of worn out canal-boats to tow them to the upper part of Newtown Creek and there have them scuttled. Recently many complaints have been made, as it materially interferes with navigation.

Judge Tappen, of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, has vacated the injunction against the Long Island City Common Council restraining the commission appointed by them to open Front street. By this action the commissioners are empowered to continue in the discharge of their duties. The final hearing of the case is to take place on the first Monday of June. The opening of Front street will necessitate the removal of that part of the Long Island Railroad adjoining James Slip Ferry.

There is much indignation in Whitestone among the mechanics and laboring class at the action of the Flushing and North Side Railroad Company in stopping the sale of "mechanics' tickets," by which they have heretofore been able to avail themselves of the facilities of the road at a greatly reduced rate. Quite a number of mechanics have recently purchased or rented houses in Whitestone, or College Point, depending upon a continuance of the system, and the unexpected action of the company seriously disarranges their plans. One indignation meeting has already been held, and another is to be held this evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

Father Vanuta, Pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, on Jersey City Heights, who has been ailing for some time from diabetis, was reported as in a dying condition yesterday.

The new wing of the Newark Orphan Asylum was dedicated on Thursday, and the House of the Good Shephard, founded by Bishop Corrigan, was thrown open to the public.

The tools and machinery used by John McAndrew, the contractor in the construction of the new tunnel through Bergen Hill, were seized in attachment yesterday by Sheriff Laverty, of Hudson County. The basis of the application is the suit brought by Richard Tippett, a sub-contractor, to secure payment of $5,575 balance due in last month's accounts, and Mr. Tippitt's affidavit that McAndrews is not a resident of the State of New-Jersey.

In the Hudson County Circuit Court yesterday judgment was rendered against Alexander J. C. Foye, a real estate agent of Jersey City, for $2,057, upon the following state of facts: Messrs. Girardin & Robertson had employed Foye to secure for them a piece of property belonging to a gentleman named Day at as small a figure as possible. Foye purchased the property for $6,300, and then, representing that he had paid $8,000 for it, turned it over to the plaintiffs at that price. Having discovered the deceit, Girardin & Robertson brought suit to recover the $1,700 difference. The jury rendered a verdict for the full amount claimed and interest.

George Reinhart committed suicide at his residence, in Livingston street, yesterday morning, by cutting his throat with a razor while suffering from mental aberration. He was eighty-five years old.

The body of the woman found floating in the canal at Newark has been identified as that of Barbara Hensen, who resided on Belmont avenue. She was partially deranged, and it is supposed she committed suicide.

In the Hudson County Circuit Court yesterday Judge Knapp proceeded with the trial of the suit brought by Patrick Kildea against John McDonald to recover the value of a horse. After recess Philip White made affidavit that the defendant had been seen inviting two of the jurors engaged in the trial of the case to drink. Judge Knapp decided without having any explanation that the act complained of was a tampering with the jurors, and fined Mr. McDonald $100. Mr. McDonald explained that he did not mean to influence the jurors, but that it was his custom in a saloon to ask all hands to the bar. The Court offered to withdraw the case from the jurors, but counsel for plaintiff desired to go on with the trial.

SALE OF RARE COINS AND MEDALS.

One of the largest and rarest collections of coins and medals yet offered for sale is that known as the Stenz collection, which has been on sale at auction at the book sales-room of Leavitt & Co., Astor place, since Monday last. A few of the most notable of the collection are the following: An English pound sterling of the time of Charles I., bearing date 1642, with a small figure of the King on horseback, and numerous other illustrations, sold for $47 50; another similar piece, same date, more richly decorated, $62 50; two more similar pieces, one bearing date 1643 and the other 1644, brought $62 50 and $70 respectively; a Commonwealth twenty-shilling piece or pound, very rare, $15 25; a fine guinea piece of the time of George IV., $36; a medal, "Triumph of Heraclius," supposed to be the work of one of the great Italian medalists of the fifteenth century, sold for $10; an American silver dollar, dated 1803, $19; a silver quarter of a dollar, of a very rare pattern, coined in 1804, $150; a silver half-dime, uncirculated, dated 1796, $18; a copper cent, coined in 1794, $15 75, and another, 1799, $25; a half-cent piece, dated 1795, $6 50; a pine-tree shilling, coined in 1652, $11; a silver medal, size of a half-dollar, to commemorate the armed neutrality of Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland, $11 50; a West Virginia war medal, made of bronze, "Liberty Crowning Valor," $12; two Jackson medals, tin, silver-plated, one bearing the inscription, "Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, 1829," and reversed, "Hero of New-Orleans," and the other, "Gen. Jackson, the gallant and successful defender of New-Orleans and candidate for the Presidency of the United States of America, 1828," brought $35 and $33 respectively; an Austrian double crown of the time of Maximilian I., coined in 1509, $12; a triple dollar, time of Rudolph II., 1604, $42; an Austrian double crown, dated 1662, $7; another similar piece, evidently executed by the same hand, $6 25; a dollar medal of the time of John Huss, 1415, $8 75; a Reformation medal, 1607, $12; a Martin Luther medal, dollar size, bearing the bust of Luther on one side, and the martyr Huss on the other, $23; a medal of the City of Eisenach, Germany, where Luther was confined, in commemoration of events in Luther's life, $29; and another of the City of Eisleben, Germany, the birth-place of Luther, with a full-face bust of the great reformer, dated 1661, $20; and another of Esslingen, a Luther medal in commemoration of the jubilee, 1717, $10.

The sale will be concluded to-day, commencing at 2 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

"A WORD TO THE WISE."—The KNOX Spring style of gentlemen's HATS is the handsomest fabric ever introduced to public attention and universal appreciation; hence the wise should patronize his establishments, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

"LORD's elegant cleaning and dyeing suits" of every material. Fine laces, kid gloves, feathers, crape, &c., cleaned by his "dry method." Send by express or otherwise. Principal store, 860 Broadway, cor. 17th st.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, May 21.—Spanish Gold, 208@209; American, 210; Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 80c.@82c. premium; Short Sight, gold, 112@113 premium; on Paris, 108@110 premium. Sugar dull; No. 12 Dutch standard, 14½@15 reals ₱ arroba; in gold, 7¼@7½ reals.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 21.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 31c. Resin firm at $1 55 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 30 for Hard; $2 20 for Yellow Dip, and $3 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 50.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Indiana, from Philadelphia for Liverpool—Miss Hoffman, Mrs. Hoffman, John S. Watts, Henry M. Watts, A. W. Fagerstrom, Miss Selma Borg, R. H. Small, Jr., Thomas J. Megear, Alter Megear, Mrs. J. Heron Foster, Miss Julia Foster, Miss Rachel Foster, Dr. John W. Lodge, Mrs. S. J. Lodge, Robert V. Massey, Jr., Miss Carrie Lodge, William A. Stokes, Mrs. Nancy W. Stokes, Miss Elizabeth W. Stokes, Thomas P. Williams, Mrs. David Ridgely, Miss Mary Ridgely, Capt. William Kohl, Henry G. Brown, Miss Alice M. Brown, William H. Myers, Thomas A. Robinson, A. W. Robinson, W. T. Robinson, Walter Conrad, T. Earl Collins, Samuel J. Sharpless, Mrs. Charlotte H. Sharpless, Miss Lottie M. Sharpless, Miss Bessie Sharpless, S. Frank Sharpless, T. Wilson Sharpless, J. B. Lee-Bellayse, E. F. Lloyd, Mrs. Harriet H. Lloyd, A. J. Montgomery, Mrs. S. C. Montgomery, Morgan R. Wills, Mary H. Wills, Miss Annie Wall, Mrs. R. V. Massey, Jr., Miss Nannie Massey, Miss Celeste D. Massey, Mason Hirsh, Mrs. Mina Hirsh, Miss Bertha Hirsh, Alfred Hirsh, Edward Cope, Edwin Powell, Edward Ferris, Miss Wetherill, Miss Cushman, Miss Cushman, M. Caelbert, D. W. Larned, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Funk, Mr. Phillips.

In Steam-ship Neckar, from Bremen.—Mrs. Laura Tiencken, Mrs. Elise Key, Heinrich Schmieder, Mr. Benzig, Benjamin Thomes, Miss Thomes, Louis Mendel, W. Heese, Herm Behrmann, Day Latham, Louis Sokicklini, Miss E. Burnes, Mrs. Marie Lutz, Miss Bertha Lampe, Emanuel L. Bloch, W. E. Platt, Miss Juichen Werner, Mrs. Hedwig Evers, Mrs. Hanchen Heinemann, Mrs. Emilie Franke, Henry Jewitt, Wilhelm Naegel, Frans Platl, Ernst Hirsh, Benjamin Penfield, Mrs. Elise Halberstadt and child, Mrs. Fanny Tabor and children, Miss Wilhelmina Schlumberger, Albert Dietrich, Mrs. Louise Dorner, Mrs. Louise Platz, Miss Emilie Platz, Miss Eugenie Platz, Josef Klein, Sister Picert Steinfeld, Sister Deodat Volkmar, G. Reinhardt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:38 | Sun sets......7:16 | Moon sets...9:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:45 | Gov. Island..9:34 | Hell Gate..10:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........FRIDAY, May 21.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia.

Barks Queen of Ceylon, (Br.,) Scott, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Fearless, (Br.,) Slater, Cape Town and East Town, Simpson & Shaw; Giulio, (Ital.,) Paulilo, Cork, for orders, Lauro, Storey & Co.

Brig Robert Dillon, Blatchford, Rio Janeiro and Santos, Thomas Norton & Co.

Schrs. Mary E. Woodhull, Davis, Corpus Christi, (Texas,) J. H. Brown; Charlie Cobb, Kennedy, Nassau, N. P., B. J. Wenberg; Col. Ellsworth, Howard, Cat Island, (Bahamas,) B. J. Wenberg; Chas. C. Warren, Smith, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Oliver Dyer, Falker, Saco, Me., J. H. Winchester & Co.; Treasure, Wilson, Providence, Delanoy & Cottrell; Ella Worden, Young, San Salvador, W. T. Woodruff & Co.; Alruna, (Br.) Mitchell, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Twilight, Robinson, Baltimore.

Barge Buffalo, Mattiford, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans May 15, and S. W. Pass 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, Me.

Steam-ship North Point, Smith, Fernandina, via Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelpcke & Co. Had strong N. E. gales S. of Hatteras, lasting 72 hours.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hours, with naval stores and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Neckar, (Ger.,) De Limon, Bremen May 8, via Southampton 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston 18 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Smith, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Bark Windsor, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McLeod, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Brage, (Norw.,) Swendsen, Kinsale 35 ds., in ballast to Tetens, Bockmann & Co. May 10, Halgrove Olsen, seaman, of Norway, aged nineteen years, fell from the jibboom overboard, and was drowned.

Bark Unione, (Ital.,) Carrao, Palermo 49 ds., with fruit to E. B. Heydecker—vessel to J. C. Seager. Passed Gibraltar April 10.

Brig La Cayenne, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Barker, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. De Rivera & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig J. H. Gillespie, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Frost, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 300 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Sportsman, Blanchard, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Knowlton & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Medina, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Virgil, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Brig Alice Abbott, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) McLeod, Arroyo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. F. Ontavia & Co.—vessel to Perkins & Job.

Brig Bonito, (of St. John, N. B.,) Le Gallais, Cardenas 15 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to master.

Brig Sanival Coipel, (of Digby, N. S.,) Spurr, Santiago de Cuba 16 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Brig Britannia, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Port Spain, Trinidad, 12 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig John Givan, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Tajarofo, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to J. De Rivera & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. May 13, lat. 29 31, lon. 70 16, spoke schr. Silver Spray, hence for Miragoane.

Brig Spring Bird, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Hassel, Nevis 12 ds., with molasses and sugar to Dwight & Platt—vessel to Peniston & Co.

Schr. Wm. Todel, Wood, Campeachy, Mexico, 16 ds., with mahogany, &c., to L. Brandies & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Brig Torrid Zone, (of Bermuda,) Cooper, Port-au-Prince 13 ds., with logwood and honey to R. Murray, Jr.

Schr. S. A. Burr, Arnold, Norfolk, Va.

Schr. S. J. Dilan, Henrichs, Virginia.

Schr. Robt. Byron, (of Bucksport,) Nicholson, Governor's Harbor 8 ds., with pineapples to William Douglass & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. J. S. Ivins, Ingersoll, Richmond, Va.

Schr. I. & D. Cranmer, Mathews, Virginia.

Schr. Florence Rogers, Horton, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Squire Bros.

Schr. W. Whitehead, Titus, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. S. Mount, Allen, Stonington.

Schr. Liberty, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mail, Mead, Greenwich.

Schr. S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Manna, Loud, Dennis, Me.

Schr. Orlando, Smith, Pawtucket.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, New-Bedford.

Schr. John Harris, Harris, Portsmouth.

Schr. Eagle, Foster, New-London.

Schr. D. Sawyer, (of Jonesport,) Cumings, Bermuda 6 ds., with produce to E. P. Loomis.

Schr. Sea Lark, Pike, Rockland, N. B., 7 ds., with building-stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Florence Mary, (Br.,) Greene, Wentworth, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. M. A. Pratt, Pratt, Washington, N. C., 7 ds., with shingles to master.

Schr. A. Denike, Jones, Baltimore.

Schr. R. N. Price, Price, Virginia.

Schr. Ellen Tobin, Bonnell, Baltimore.

Schr. A. H. Hurlbut, Griffing, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W.; hazy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 21.—Sld. for United States ports, Ida P., Guiona, E. Shun, Ana Lee, Emma Paysant, Jas. S. Boyd, Henrietta, Captain Simpson.

Arr. from the United States on the 19th inst., Auguste Duren, Nef.

Arr. on the 20th inst. Arthur, Beeman, Limari, Wave King, Sjofna, (the latter at Warren Point,) Harvester, Gyda, (the latter in the Channel,) Ilmatar, Lyn, (the latter at Falmouth.)

Arr. on the 21st inst., Euthinas, Tawe, Derwent, Sarah Mundell, Speranza, Elfle, Maury.

QUEENSTOWN, May 21.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Scotia, Capt. Leitch from New-York May 12 for Liverpool, arr. here at 4 P. M. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, May 21.—The new White Star steamer Germanic, Capt. Kennedy, sld. hence at 10:30 A. M. for New-York.

The Inman steamer City of Chester, Capt. Leitch, also sld. to-day for New-York.

ANTWERP, May 21.—The steam-ship State of Nevada from New-York, arr. here at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day. The steam-ship Nederland, for Philadelphia, passed Flushing at 7 o'clock A. M. to-day.

NICKEL SILVER
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FINE WHITE METAL.
Electro-Plated
Table Ware
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Ornamental Art Work in Great Variety
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MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
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The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those SILVER-PLATED HEAVIEST on the parts WHERE NECESSARILY THE HARSHEST WEAR comes, and bearing the Trade-Mark
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Visitors to Europe
Are invited to examine the stock of FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, OBJETS D'ART, GEMS, DIAMONDS, and other precious stones, both set and unset, at our house in Paris,
No. 57 Rue de Chateaudun (Chaussee d'Antin.)
Also to visit our Watch Manufactory,
Place Cornavin, (near the Railroad Depot,)
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
Having combined the American method of using labor-saving tools and machinery with thoroughly skilled labor, we are enabled to produce FINE WATCHES at prices which warrant a preference over all others.
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NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
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LUCCA. Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHLI. Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *rival anywhere*.
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SILVER TEA AND COFFEE SETS, TRIPLE PLATE, $23 50. ALL KINDS OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, CHINA, GLASS, AND SILVER WARE,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
Our stock of Tinned and Enameled Hollow Ware is of the very best to be procured in the American and Birmingham (England) markets, and is sold cheaper than the same quality of goods can be by any other house in the City. Our celebrated NONPAREIL
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still take the lead, and the public are cautioned against investing in expensive untried EXPERIMENTS, costly all the year round. After twenty-seven years' experience in manufacturing a Refrigerator for the Household, we claim that our Nonpareil embraces every feature of practical value, combining the most perfect refrigeration with the least consumption of ice.
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MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait model of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. extra. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

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